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Reagan Studying Arms Budget Cuts, Officials Report

By Steven R. Weisman
 New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from his congressional allies for budget concessions, has agreed to try to work out a package with Senate Republicans that would include some reductions in his request for military spending, according to officials close to the negotiations.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan had told a group of Republican senators Thursday that "a package helps all of us" and that it was important to achieve unity with the Senate leaders after several days of contentiousness on military spending and other issues in the effort to reduce federal deficits.

The framework of the negotiations Thursday was understood to be a recommendation by Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, and two other senior Republican committee chairmen. It envisions a deficit-reducing package of \$120 billion to \$152 billion over three years.

The White House declined comment Friday on whether President Reagan had agreed to consider possible cuts in military spending.

Senate Republican leaders met with President Reagan on Friday, United Press International reported. Afterward, Senator Domenici, who was part of the group, said "significant progress" had been made on a plan to reduce the deficit but no agreement had been reached on cutting the military budget.

Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon said after an hour-long session with Mr. Reagan that the president had agreed to a package approach to the deficit that would include turning the military budget, adding some new taxes and reductions in domestic spending.

"We are together on that basic concept," Senator Hatfield said. "It's now a matter of adjustment and the balance of components."

The holdup is obvious — basically, defense.

Mr. Reagan's acceptance of negotiations appeared to reflect a growing feeling at the White House and in Congress that earlier bipartisan budget negotiations involving Democrats had not borne fruit.

Mr. Reagan has sought a 13-percent increase in military appropriations for the 1985 fiscal year, after making up for the effects of inflation.

The officials said Mr. Reagan had directed his aides to see if a compromise agreement could at least be reached with Mr. Domenici. He and other leading Senate Republicans have proposed a 5-percent increase in military appropriations after making up for inflation.

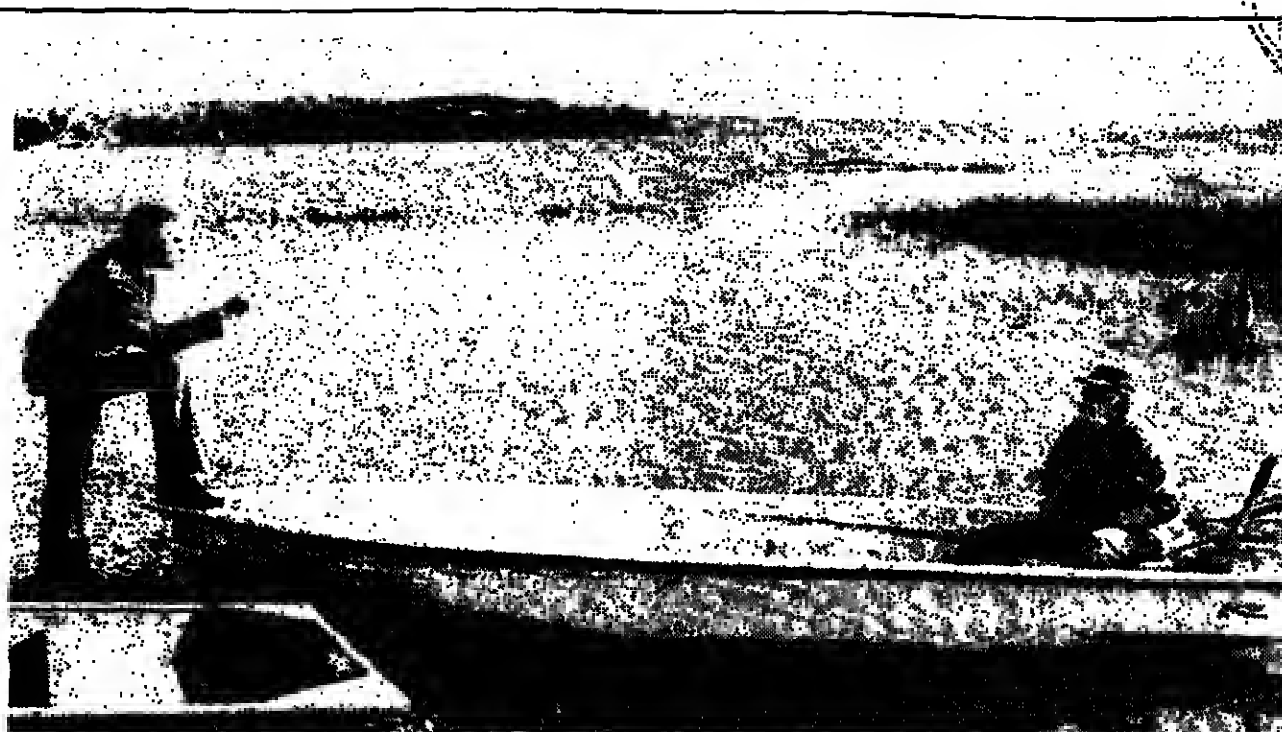
Mr. Reagan's move to seek an agreement with Republicans came at a meeting with Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate majority leader, and Senators Domenici, Hatfield, Ted Stevens of Alaska, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, Paul J. Wellstone of Minnesota and Jake Garn of Utah.

Auto Deductions Reinstated
 Jonathan Fierbringer of The New York Times reported earlier:

Lobbyists for the makers and dealers of expensive automobiles won a victory in the Senate Finance Committee on Thursday by turning around a 10-4 vote of last week that limited the depreciation deductions for cars used by businesses to \$15,000.

Their success almost went unnoticed, however, because there was no new roll-call vote. The only indication of a change — until Senator Dole, the committee chairman, mentioned it in passing — was the blank space on the committee's blackboard where the luxury auto restriction had been listed.

The lobby for the rich overwhelmed the committee, said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat who sponsored the ceiling.



THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN — Walter F. Mondale chatted with Kenneth Metcalf, a fisherman and Republican, at Lake Jackson near Tallahassee, Florida, as the former vice president campaigned in Florida for the Democratic presidential nomination. In Georgia, Senator John Glenn assailed Senator Gary Hart, saying his military spending proposals were dangerous and could leave the United States vulnerable. Story, Page 3.

Beirut Shiites in Tough Bargaining Mood

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

BURJ AL BARAJINAH, Lebanon — A huge banner hung across the street on the approaches to a neighborhood that just a month ago sustained the worst shelling in eight years of civil war, defiantly expressed in Arabic the mood of many Shiite Moslems in the suburbs south of Beirut as their leaders prepare to negotiate a new power-sharing formula for Lebanon. It reads: "Lions of Burj al Barajinah, rabbits of East Beirut!"

Ali Salim Jaleel, 75, sat in a barbershop not far from the ruins of neighboring Bir Abed. He invoked an Arab proverb while talking about the consequences of four days of nearly continuous Lebanese Army shelling a month ago that preceded a breakup of the army and led to a sweep of Moslem West Beirut by fighters of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal.

"If you want to eat grapes, you cannot eat them alone," Mr. Jaleel said, referring to President Amin Gemayel's bargaining position before Monday's scheduled national reconciliation conference in Lausanne, Switzerland.

"Other than Christians live in this country," he said, "Gemayel will have to give this time." Throughout the Shiite slum suburbs near Beirut International Air-

port, an air of expectancy was accompanied the first trickling of returning refugees who fled the shelling of the first week of February.

There is less vindictiveness than might be expected toward the government, whose army, along with the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, caused so much destruction. Five hundred civilians were killed, according to Shiite estimates, and thousands left homeless.

Most of the residents interviewed said Mr. Gemayel should be held accountable for the shelling, but that first the Druze and Moslem opposition factions should negotiate with the president for as many concessions as they could get toward demographic equity in governing Lebanon.

Ghaffar Harab, who fled to West Beirut with his wife and five children the first day of the shelling, said: "They shelled from East Beirut, and they will have to pay. The army and the Phalange are responsible, but Gemayel gives orders to the army and the Phalange, so he is responsible. But we should talk with him and get what is ours."

Jamil Baraji, 25, a Shiite metal-shop manager, said he was not bothered by the fact that the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, was going to Lausanne with the same president

he has accused of mass murder of Shiites.

"If Gemayel does something for us on the ground, it is all right, go to the conference," Mr. Baraji said. "Then we can talk about a new president."

The mayor of Burj al Barajinah, Hussein Ali Nasser, who said the shelling last month was much worse than anything inflicted by the Israeli Army during the 1982 invasion, said: "We tried to destroy our area. We live in the area and we will die in the area. We are not going to make ourselves refugees."

He said it was Mr. Berri's job in Lausanne to fix responsibility for the shelling and at the same time use the advantage gained by Amal to gain political strength for Shiites.

"Until now, we have gotten nothing from the government, only destruction," he said. "We hope to take our rights in Switzerland."

Osama Dia, 19, a Shiite who works in an Amal office here, said he spent the four days of shelling in his apartment in Bir Abed, trying to comfort two children and "praying to God for our lives."

"We didn't believe we would get out of that apartment," he said. "We reached death and returned many times, and we asked God to save us many times."

She added quickly that now was

the time for talking peace, not vengeance.

"We hope to reach a solution to save all Lebanese from such a thing again and to stop the killing finally," she said.

The streets of some of the heavily hit suburbs, like Bir Abed, are still deserted, covered with water from broken mains and strewn with burned-out cars and broken glass. Mr. Nasser said that if the area received large amounts of financial aid, it might be able to return to normal in a year.

INSIDE

■ Greece has concluded that Turkey did not deliberately fire on a Greek destroyer. Page 2.

■ More documents have been released concerning Edwin Meese 3d and the acquisition of Carter files. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
 ■ U.S. Steel Corp. and National Steel have called off their agreement to merge. Page 7.

MONDAY
 ■ Wet weather is good for "coyotes," men who carry Mexicans illegally over the Rio Bravo in Texas.

Soviet to Supply Advanced Jets, Arms to India

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, agreed Friday to supply India with more advanced arms in bolster its armed forces against a perceived threat from U.S.-backed Pakistan.

Marshal Ustinov, completing a weeklong visit to India, unexpectedly promised to respond with a "sense of urgency" in requests for newer weapons.

The government announced broad terms of the agreement reached by Marshal Ustinov in talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and India's top military officers.

When he arrived last Monday, Marshal Ustinov charged that the United States was "militarizing" India's neighbors, a clear allusion to Pakistan.

In recent months, Mrs. Gandhi has charged that Pakistan is preparing for war, and she has repeatedly criticized U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan, including the F-16 fighter-bomber.

The Indian Defense Ministry said the Soviet and Indian delegations shared a common perception of security threats in South Asia and in the world.

As a result, it said, the Russians agreed to provide India with advanced warplanes, bigger and better weapons for the army and new electronic devices for the navy.

It said the Soviet Union would supply the Indian Army "more sophisticated equipment with higher strike power... with a greater sense of urgency."

The Soviet Union is India's major arms supplier.

The accord was the first major military deal announced between the two countries since 1981, when the Soviet Union agreed to supply sophisticated weapon systems estimated at about \$2.5 billion.

The value of the new deal was not disclosed.

Marshal Ustinov's visit, the first by a leading Soviet official since Konstantin U. Chernenko became Soviet leader last month, was clearly regarded by India as a major success.

The Soviet Union reportedly signed an agreement to provide surface-to-air missiles, the United News of India reported.

Indian government sources told The Associated Press that the Russians were considering supplying the Yag-28 Brewer Electronic Counter-Measure system to the Indian Air Force, as well as "advanced-technology aircraft," believed to be a new version of the MiG series.

It was not immediately clear if the Soviet Union would sell India MiG-29 Fulcrum warplanes, which are likely to join the Soviet Air Force this year, or MiG-31 jets, currently being designed.

India's warships under construction were assured of "the latest sensing systems" as well as electronic gear to "contain the developing threats in the Indian Ocean area," the statement said.

The Russians reportedly pledged to help India assemble and manufacture the new weapons systems locally in the future. (L.A.T. AP)

U.S. Jobless Rate Fell Below 8% in February

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON — The civilian unemployment rate in the United States dropped in February to 7.8 percent from 8 percent, the Labor Department reported Friday. The drop came as the surging economy generated 700,000 more jobs.

The large increase in the number of jobs surprised most economic analysts, including those in the Reagan administration, whose official forecast said that the unemployment rate would not reach this level until the fourth quarter of this year.

"This is very good news," said Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. "It shows that the economy had substantial strength in February, as it did in January."

Mr. Feldstein predicted that the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would reach an annual growth rate of more than 6 percent this quarter.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the report showed a "remarkable trend" and noted that "jobs are being created at all levels in the economy."

At 7.8 percent, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is almost 3 percentage points below its recession peak of 10.7 percent, which was recorded in both November and December of 1982. However, it is still half a percentage point above the 7.3 percent of July 1981, the lowest rate during the Reagan presidency.

The decline in the rate has been by far the swiftest in any economic recovery since World War II, except for the period following the 1948-49 recession. In that case, however, a one-month rise of 1.3 percentage points in the unemployment rate deters the comparison.

The number of Americans looking for jobs but unable to find them dropped by more than 200,000 in February, to 8,801,000. In the last 14 months, the number of people with jobs has climbed by nearly five million to a record 103.9 million.

Unemployment rates fell last month for almost every group in the labor force. The rate for adult men dropped to 7 percent from 7.3 percent and that for adult women to 6.9 percent from 7.1 percent. Teenage unemployment declined in 19.3 percent from 19.4 percent.

Black unemployment also fell, to 12.2 percent from 12.7 percent, but remained about two and a half times as high as that for whites, which dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.3 percent. The rate for black teenagers fell to 43.5 percent from 47.9 percent.

Among the 10 states with the largest populations, only Michigan, at 11.4 percent, had an unemployment rate in double digits last month, according to the report. The gains were widespread, with 70 percent of all industries reporting increases in employment. Janet L. Norwood, the commissioner of labor statistics, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that construction, manufacturing, services and retail trade all showed large increases during the month.

On the other hand, she said, the gains during the recovery have not benefited all manufacturing industries to the same extent.

"Some industries, such as lumber, furniture, electrical equipment and automobiles have recovered all of their recessionary losses," she said. "Others, such as machinery, fabricated metals, and most dramatically, primary metals, have shown relatively little employment recovery. At the extreme, steel has not regained any of its losses," she said.

Canadian Rate Rises
 The Canadian government reported Friday that the country's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up to 11.3 percent in February from 11.2 percent the previous month. The Associated Press reported from Ottawa.

Palestinians Re-enter Beirut, Watched by Amal

By William Claiborne
 Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of Palestinian guerrillas have been returning to Beirut and its southern suburbs from the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon but are being monitored closely by Shiite Moslem militiamen, guerrillas and multilateral aid.

The guerrillas are allowed into the capital and the refugee camps south of it only if they are unarmed, dressed in civilian clothes and if they agree to surrender their identity cards; in exchange, they receive a visiting pass issued by Amal, the Shiite militia, according to Amal members and Palestinian guerrillas interviewed Thursday.

Guerrillas from several Palestinian fighting units displayed Amal passes allowing them to stay for periods from 48 hours to two months. They said that after visiting their families or dealing with personal affairs they would return

to their bases in eastern Lebanon. But they insisted they had brought no weapons and had no intention of engaging in resistance activity in Beirut.

Their statements contrasted sharply with allegations made by the Israeli Army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, and other Israeli officials, who say that 2,000 armed Palestinian guerrillas who left Beirut in 1982 have returned in the Beirut area in engagement in terrorist activity.

The head of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in Lebanon, John T. DeFratra, said he had seen no evidence of such infiltration. And visits to refugee camps by this correspondent — while turning up large numbers of Palestinian guerrillas — produced no visible sign of armed fighters.

Mr. DeFratra defended the right of the guerrillas to visit their families. "Whether they bring in arms is almost irrelevant, because arms are easily available in Beirut," he

said. "The point is, they would have to respect the authority of the de facto administration." He was alluding to local militias such as Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia.

The influx of Palestinian guerrillas from the Bekaa appears to be limited in second-rank cadres from various splinter organizations of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups allied with Syria.

Amal sources said several high-ranking guerrillas tried to enter Beirut but were turned away at an Amal roadblock. They said these guerrillas included Nimr Saleh, who is known as Abu Saleh, one of the main leaders of the rebels who split from el-Fatah, the principal PLO faction; Abu Musa, a PLO dissident leader; and Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Palestinian guerrillas in the Borge Barajin refugee camp in Beirut's southern suburbs said Thursday that they were subjected to close security controls by Amal militiamen throughout their visits.

They said their refugee and guerrilla organization identity cards were taken from them, their cars were searched and they were questioned closely before being issued Amal passes. During their stays, they said, Amal militiamen regularly checked up on them, and even searched their houses for weapons.

An Egyptian-born guerrilla with the Palestine Liberation Army described how he descended from the mountains two months ago to visit his family.

The Amal militiamen, he said, "told me not to carry a gun, not to make trouble or not to talk in people in a way that would incite them. I want to be a civilian while I'm here, so it's O.K. with me," he said.

He added that Amal members had visited his house three times in

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U.S. Farm Crisis: Bumper Crop of Bankruptcies Threatens Even the Best

By Andrew H. Malcolm
 New York Times Service

PALMER, Nebraska — Long-established farmers once considered immune to catastrophic financial difficulties are among the hundreds going out of business, as America's farm bankruptcy problem grows.

Despite optimistic talk out of Washington about adequate farm credit, three years of high costs and soft commodity prices have eroded farmers' equity so much that substantial operations are threatened. And the failure of farmers considered leaders by their peers adds to the fears of those who remain.

While there are still no overall statistics, spot checks indicate continuing high interest rates are taking an unexpectedly heavy toll this year in farm bankruptcies, foreclosures and forced sales. "I'm hooked every day all winter into next month," said Leo Wolf, an auctioneer.

Page after page of county newspapers around the region are filled with farm sale advertisements: Eugene Shaffer, Howard Overton, Ross and Dorothy Reeve, Norm Yates, the Bundy brothers, Dennis and Cindy Stradley and, this week here, Elmer and Mildred Stone.



Elmer Stone

When Elmer Stone first saw his family's new farm, he was 3 years old. The president's name was William Howard Taft. And there was no such thing yet as a world war.

"Elmer," said the loudspeaker voice of Mr. Wolf, the auctioneer, "everything's going, that right?" "You're the boss," said Mr. Stone.

"Oh," said Mrs. Stone, "there goes the old shovel. Oh, God!"



Mildred Stone

Now there is no such thing as the Elmer Stone farm. Work hard on the land, his father taught him, and everything else will work out. Mr. Stone, his father and his

thousands of bushels of corn. All the hard work seemed to pay off — until Tuesday morning.

"Elmer," said the loudspeaker voice of Mr. Wolf, the auctioneer, "everything's going, that right?"

"You're the boss," said Mr. Stone. And within seven hours and 27 minutes all the accumulated property of three lifetimes — the tractors and trucks, the balers and wire, the seeds and the cows, the troughs and the nails, the house and all the family land — was sold, going to the highest bidders to pay the bank.

Hundreds of strangers and neighbors, farmers, gardeners, speculators, small contractors, collectors and the merely curious, picked the Stones' farm clean. Everything went except the crippled calf. Nobody wanted it so Mr. Stone's son bought it back for \$10.

Mrs. Stone, who at 70 was milking cows at dawn until the last day, stood in the yard hunched against the cold and spoke little. "Oh," she said into hands covered with heavily darned gloves, "there goes the old shovel. Oh, God!"

"The banks are just clamping down all over," said Dale Frederickson, a neighbor who is worried about his own loan this year. "What do you think's

gonna happen to food prices when all the small farmers are gone and the banks and big food companies control the land?"

"It's tougher than it's ever been," said Gary Klein, a loan officer. "We have more delinquent loans. Interest rates stay high. Crop prices are marginal. Land values are falling. These guys lose a little one year and the next they're paying interest on last year's interest. They're pushing a snowball up a hill: it gets bigger and bigger and one day it falls back down on them. And these are very good farmers, shrewd hard workers. The losers are long gone."

One banker, who asked out to be identified because he gets angry calls at home, said this year's typical farm sale involved a father and son who expanded in the late 1970s, according to all the advice of banks and government to get bigger to survive. Profits were poured into expansion instead of debt retirement and now the burden of 15 percent interest rates is overwhelming farmers who feel lucky to make a 5 percent profit.

"The lenders were perhaps too eager for the business," said the banker. "We

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Dutch Running Out of Time on Missiles

By Priscilla Painton

Washington Post Service
THE HAGUE — The Dutch government's delaying game on the issue of nuclear missile deployment appears to be played out.

Pressure by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to install the 48 cruise missiles is mounting, and so is domestic pressure to reject them. The coalition of Liberals and Christian Democrats is split on the issue, as is the cabinet.

Of the five European countries that NATO selected to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles, only the Netherlands has yet to announce its decision, postponed three times by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers. He fears that a choice either way would bring down the government.

Mr. Lubbers has only four months to come up with a way to sell deployment to the parliament. He has made such a strong public promise to keep the June deadline for a vote on the issue that Dutch political observers say he can no longer avoid it.

To escape the political squeeze, Mr. Lubbers is trying to put together a package involving deployment of fewer missiles, dropping at least

two of the Dutch Army's so-called nuclear tasks and perhaps increasing the country's financial contribution to NATO's conventional forces, sources close to the government say.

Last week, Hans van den Broek, the foreign minister, traveled to Washington in a bid to convince the Reagan administration that

NEWS ANALYSIS

NATO should deploy fewer medium-range missiles than its total of 572, with the cuts absorbed by the Netherlands.

That way, a Dutch diplomat said, "the government would not only be fulfilling its duty as a NATO ally, but also give a signal to the public and to the two superpowers that the Netherlands is one country that takes disarmament seriously."

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is scheduled to fly to The Hague on March 29 to discuss possible compromises with Mr. Lubbers.

A recent poll indicated that most of the anti-deployment sentiment came from government ranks. About 63 percent of those polled

said they would support a parliamentary vote against deployment, and 45 percent of the Christian Democrats interviewed, as well as 34 percent of the Liberals, shared this view.

The head of the country's peace movement, Mient Jan Faber, said he was surprised at the stubbornness and political range of resistance to nuclear weapons.

"I'm more confident now than I was last year" that parliament will reject deployment when it comes up for a vote in June, he said.

"The Christian Democrats have realized the decision has to be taken this year because if it's pushed back it will become an election issue" in 1986, he added.

With 79 of the 150 seats, the coalition has a comfortable majority in parliament. But since last fall, two Christian Democrats in parliament have left the party over deployment and at least eight others denounce it publicly, according to Bert de Vries, the party's parliamentary leader. Others are wavering, he said.

This means the crucial votes for deployment might have to come from far-right parties, including the neo-fascist Center Party, a solution

the government would find politically distasteful.

NATO wants to present a seamless front in Europe and would view a rejection of deployment as a defeat. For this reason, the United States is amenable to the solution of fewer missiles if this would guarantee Dutch solidarity with the alliance, according to a senior NATO official. Washington will endorse "anything but no deployment at all," he said.

But peace activists in the Netherlands say deployment is more a political than military gesture intended to show the Soviet Union that the United States and its allies are firmly tied in their determination to counter Soviet SS-20s. The issue, therefore, is whether to plant any missiles on Dutch soil.

Klaus de Vries, a prominent Labor Party legislator, predicted that the Christian Democrats would ultimately debate deployment in these terms. But Bert de Vries said the prospect of fewer nuclear weapons could satisfy some members of his faction.

To sweeten the deal, the Dutch government is also considering renouncing at least two of the army's nuclear responsibilities. The Nike



Ruud Lubbers

surface-to-air missiles are already scheduled to be replaced by Patriots with nonnuclear warheads.

In addition, the Netherlands would remove from its territory NATO's nuclear mines and its Neptune submarine system, according to NATO sources. The plan, if adopted, is likely to displease NATO.

Youths Make Pilgrimage in Polish Protest

Senior Church Officials Act in Crucifixes Dispute

Reviews

GARWOLIN, Poland — Students angered by the removal of crucifixes from their high schools began a protest pilgrimage to Poland's most sacred shrine Friday as senior church officials prepared to intercede in the affair.

Dozens of students traveled by car, bus and train from the town of Garwolin to Warsaw, where they were due to catch an overnight train to Czestochowa, home of the Black Madonna icon in the Jasna Gora monastery.

Hundreds more were expected to follow soon, accompanied by Garwolin priests, who have given full backing to the protest. Some youths from Zaleszow, a village near Garwolin, joined the pilgrimage, local church officials said.

Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish episcopate, was scheduled to hold talks on the protest Saturday with government officials in Warsaw, the officials said. He is the highest-ranking official to be drawn into the affair, now in its fourth day.

In Rome Friday, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, described the student protest as nothing unusual. The Associated Press reported, "All of this is normal," he said at Leonardo da Vinci Airport upon arrival for a three-day visit, following a tour of Brazil and Argentina.

"Since the end of the war, we have always had problems with crucifixes in schools," he said without elaboration.

Before the students set out, a Garwolin priest, the Rev. Stanislaw Binko, told them in a sermon at the town church: "Christ today is speaking from Garwolin. He is speaking from here to the entire world."

"You are on the lips, in the hearts and in the prayers of all Poles," Father Binko told about 2,000 worshippers, consisting of the students and their parents, gathered at the Transfiguration Church in Garwolin Friday evening. He denounced the government demand that parents of students at the town's agricultural school either sign a document acknowledging the secular nature of the institution or face seeing their children expelled.

Walesa Urges Compromise
Lech Walesa, in his first major pronouncement since he won the Nobel Peace Prize in December, has appealed to the Communist authorities in Poland to compromise with society to avert economic disaster, Reuters reported.

In a policy document made available to Western reporters, the Solidarity leader attacked the stifling of reforms won by the independent union before it was suppressed in 1981. He urged the government to encourage the survival of private farming, allow the growth of individual enterprise in business and give scope for genuine worker self-management in industry.

Mr. Walesa said the document was the result of consultations he had held with Solidarity activists and economic experts and he hoped it would encourage Poles to consider ways in which the country's economic problems could be tackled.

Polish Writer Arrested
It was announced in Warsaw Thursday that one of Poland's best-known writers, Marek Nowakowski, was arrested by military authorities on charges of cooperating with what were described as Western organizations carrying on "activities detrimental to the Polish state," The New York Times reported.

35 Activists Held
Police have arrested 35 Solidarity activists in southwestern Poland, the Wrocław Communist Party newspaper, Gazeta Robotnicza, said Friday. United Press International reported. The activists, arrested on March 28-29, represented a militant branch in the union called Fighting Solidarity, led by Kornel Morawiecki, the newspaper said.

Belgrade Jails Envoy's Killers
BELGRADE — Two Armenians were sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment in Belgrade Friday for the murder last year of Galip Balkar, the Turkish ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Armenians Head to Lausanne
The Lebanese foreign minister, Elie Salem, left for Cyprus on Friday on his way to Lausanne, Reuters reported from Beirut. President Amin Gemayel is expected to fly to Switzerland on Sunday.

Information Minister Roger Shikani said Mr. Gemayel was "very optimistic" about Lebanon's future and had received guarantees of the nation's stability from Syria.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Swedish Navy Shows Evidence of Sub

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Swedish Navy has presented "evidence as clear as glass" showing that at least one foreign submarine has been operating near a major naval base in southern Sweden, a newspaper reported Friday.

The evidence shown to reporters Thursday consisted of sonar recordings made by a submarine rescue ship on Feb. 26 showing a "foreign object" trying to leave the Karlskrona archipelago, the Dagens Nyheter said. The area, near a major Swedish naval base, is off limits to foreign craft.

Meanwhile, the Swedish Foreign Ministry announced it had invited the Soviet agriculture minister, Valentin K. Mesyats, to visit "sometime this year," a sign that relations with the Soviet Union are improving despite the submarine incident. Sweden and the Soviet Union have been at odds since a Soviet submarine ran aground in the Karlskrona archipelago in 1981.

Chernenko Expected to Get State Title

MOSCOW (NYT) — The Kremlin said Friday that the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, will meet in Moscow on April 11, and Western diplomats say they expect the occasion to be used to name Konstantin U. Chernenko head of state.

Mr. Chernenko was appointed Communist Party leader on the death last month of Yuri V. Andropov, who was also head of state. Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev, also combined the position of party leader with the title of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet equivalent of head of state.

The diplomats reason that the appointment of anyone but Mr. Chernenko to the second post would give rise to speculation that his hold on power is less secure than his predecessors' — something, it is assumed, that the Kremlin would sooner avoid.

Aquino Family Thanks Inquiry Panel

MANILA (UPI) — The widow and brother of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. on Friday thanked the panel investigating the Philippine president's assassination and said they were grateful to witnesses who had disputed the military's version of the killing.

Mr. Aquino's widow, Corazon, and his brother, Agapito, expressed gratitude for the first time to the fact-finding panel, which was appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to investigate the Aug. 21 murder. The Aquino family previously had been critical of the panel's efforts.

"We thank everybody, of course, for trying to institute this investigation, this fair investigation," Agapito Aquino said at a news conference before leaving on a tour of five U.S. cities. Recent testimony before the five-member panel has tended to damage the government's contention that Benigno Aquino was killed as part of a Communist plot.

7 Held in Ulster Extortion Attempt

BELFAST (AP) — Seven persons have been arrested in Northern Ireland after a Protestant paramilitary group threatened to poison goods sold by a chain of supermarkets, police said Friday.

Lawyers for the Dume's Stores chain, which is based in Dublin, said the company received a message last weekend from "a loyalist paramilitary organization" demanding "a substantial sum of money" to call off the poisoning. Police sources said a ransom of about £150,000 (\$218,000) had been demanded. The lawyers said no ransom would be paid.

No poison was found during police searches of all 70 Dume's branches, including the 20 in Northern Ireland, according to a Royal Ulster Constabulary spokesman. Sources said seven men were arrested Wednesday and Thursday during raids in County Armagh in connection with the extortion attempt.

Freed Namibian Flies to See Nujoma

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Combined Dispatches) — Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, a leading black nationalist in South-West Africa (Namibia) who was released last week after 16 years of detention, left Friday for Zambia after South African authorities approved travel documents.

African nationalist officials told The New York Times that the documents were valid for 30 days. Mr. Toivo, 69, was flying Friday to Lusaka, Zambia, to meet with Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which Mr. Toivo founded.

On a stopover Friday in Gaborone, Botswana, Mr. Toivo said South Africa had miscalculated if it had freed him in the hope of creating a power struggle within SWAPO. "My aim is not to fight for leadership within SWAPO," he said. "My aim is to liberate Namibia under a leadership elected by consensus." (NYT, Reuters)

Hanoi Urges Cambodia Compromise

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam called Friday for concessions and compromises by all sides to arrive at a settlement in Cambodia.

He said on arriving in Bangkok on the way to visits to Indonesia and Australia that in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict "both sides must make concessions and compromises."

"Now is the time for negotiations and a peaceful settlement. It is not the time for pressures," he said. Mr. Thach ruled out a unilateral withdrawal by Vietnam from Cambodia, which it has occupied since 1979. He said a pullout would only be possible if China ended its "threat" to Vietnam and the peace and security of the Cambodian people were guaranteed.

Pretoria to Drop Charges Against 3

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South Africa said Friday it will drop charges against two journalists and the wife of one, who were accused in connection with an article quoting a "banned" woman.

The charges against Allison Sparks and his wife, Suzanne, and Bernard Simon will be dropped Monday when Mrs. Sparks and Mr. Simon are called to trial, the senior public prosecutor, Andre de Vries, said.

Mr. Sparks, 50, writes for The Washington Post. The Observer in London and the NRC Handelsblad in Rotterdam. He is a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail. The state said Mr. Sparks had violated security laws by quoting Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned black leader, Nelson Mandela, in an overseas publication. Under a so-called banning order, Mrs. Mandela may not be quoted. Mrs. Sparks and Mr. Simon were charged with obstructing justice.

Pentagon Asks More Troops in NATO

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A top Pentagon official urged a U.S. Senate panel Friday not to limit U.S. military strength in Europe where new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are being installed.

"The secretary of defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and I hope the Congress will recognize the success of our management efforts and will refrain from imposing a European strength ceiling for fiscal year 1985," Lawrence J. Korb, the Pentagon's manpower chief, told the Senate Armed Services manpower subcommittee.

Congress last year limited U.S. troop strength in Europe to 315,600, but allowed a higher ceiling of 320,000 if certifications are submitted and also authorized an extra 2,600 personnel above the ceilings to support the cruise missiles. Mr. Korb said that for the coming fiscal year the Pentagon estimates it needs 326,400 personnel in Europe, but added that that figure is 9,000 under an initial estimate.

For the Record

Protesters tried to prevent a U.S. Army convoy in Mottlingen, West Germany, from entering a missile base Friday, and two of the several dozen demonstrators said they were struck with rifle bullets wielded by American soldiers, police reported. (AP)

Three of Stern magazine's reporters and two former editors went on trial in a Hamburg court Friday on charges of illegally quoting from prosecutors' documents on Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff and others facing bribery charges. (AP)

A mock attack of France will be carried out by combat aircraft from eight allied countries later this month as part of a major 10-day exercise to test the efficiency of the French Air Force, military officials said. (Reuters)

About 80 French farmers set out from Paris on Friday on a march to Brussels to protest European Commission proposals on farm subsidies that they say threaten their livelihood, a spokesman for the farmers said. (Reuters)

The young Soviet chess star Gary Kasparov won the draw in the game of a bid to defeat his compatriot, Vasily Smyslov, and challenge Anatoli Karpov for the world chess championship. (AP)

Prices in Britain of prescription drugs and other subsidized health services are being increased, effective next month, the government said Thursday. The new rates will not apply to people on pensions, children, pregnant and nursing women, and low-income groups. More than 70 percent of prescriptions will still be issued free. (AP)

Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Oskar Fischer of East Germany will both visit Austria in April, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Vienna said Friday. (Reuters)

The fugitive financier Robert Vesco is under investigation by a U.S. grand jury over allegations that he is masterminding a scheme to smuggle U.S. technology to Cuba, a U.S. customs agent said Friday in Brownsville, Texas. (UPI)

Greece Backs Off Charge Of Turkish 'Provocation'

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece backed away from a confrontation with Turkey on Friday by accepting Turkey's explanation that fire by ships on maneuvers in the northern Aegean on Thursday was not aimed at a Greek destroyer.

"We've decided there was no intention on the part of the Turkish government to provoke such a dangerous episode," Deputy Foreign Minister Yiannis Kapsis said after a 15-minute meeting Friday with the Turkish ambassador to Athens, Fahir Alacac.

He said Greece had reversed an earlier decision to recall the Greek ambassador to Ankara, Sotiris Constantinou, after Thursday's incident near the northern Greek island of Samothrace.

Greece had contended that a squadron of five Turkish destroyers on maneuvers near the Dardanelles had fired three salvos into Greek territorial waters that almost hit the Greek destroyer Panther and a fleet of Greek fishing boats.

New explanations given to our ambassador today by Foreign Un-

dersecretary Erumant Yavuzalp were substantially different from those rejected yesterday," Mr. Kapsis said. "Recall of the Greek ambassador to Ankara has been canceled."

He said Turkish officials explained that the warships were firing anti-aircraft shells that exploded in the air and "posed no danger for surface vessels."

Mr. Kapsis's statement abruptly reversed earlier charges that Turkey had deliberately provoked the most serious incident in 10 years between the two countries.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu said earlier Friday: "This was the worst provocation by Turkey since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. The destroyer could have been sunk, the fishermen drowned."

Mr. Kapsis denied that appeals for "self-control" from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which both Greece and Turkey are members, had influenced Greece's swift change of attitude.

He also declined to comment on remarks by the Turkish prime minister, Turgut Ozal, that Greece was



Andreas Papandreu

behaving "like a child" over the incident and that Mr. Papandreu "enjoys playing an actor's role too much."

Greece and Turkey came to the brink of war in 1974 when Turkish forces moved into northern Cyprus after a coup plotted in Athens against Archbishop Makarios, who was then president.

About 20,000 Turkish troops still occupy the northern third of the island, where the Turkish Cypriot minority declared independence unilaterally last November.

Trawler Incident Cools Mauroy Arrival in Spain

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

MADRID — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France flew into a chilly reception in Madrid Friday following an incident Wednesday in which the French Navy opened fire on two Spanish trawlers in the Bay of Biscay.

The shooting, involving trawlers fishing without a permit in French waters, provoked a wave of anti-French sentiment in the Spanish press and street protests.

Nine seamen were injured, two seriously, when a shell hit one of the vessels. One fisherman later had his leg amputated in a French naval hospital.

Conservative opposition politicians in Spain said they would boycott all receptions for Mr. Mauroy. The French prime minister is visiting Madrid in his capacity as mayor of Lille and as the guest of the Madrid city mayor. No government officials were present at the airport, despite the fact that Mr. Mauroy was due to hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain during his 24-hour stay.

The chairman of the fishermen's associations of the northern Spanish Basque coast, where the trawlers were based, described the French attitude as "similar to that of the Soviets when they shot down the [South Korean] jumbo." All 269 people on board a Korean Air Lines jet died when a Soviet fighter shot down the plane on Sept. 1.

Several thousand took part in demonstrations Friday in the Basque fishing base of Ondarroa shouting "French assassins" and demanding a ban on all French imports. In Madrid, police reinforcements were stationed outside the French Embassy.

The Madrid tabloid, Diario 16, said: "However illegal might have been the activities of our fishermen, this is the first time that a European nation has considered sardine fishing as an act of war that should be answered by cannonballs."

The conservative daily ABC suggested that Mr. Mauroy should spend his overnight stay in Madrid in a medieval tower where King François I of France was held in captivity in the 16th century.

Mr. Gonzalez said Thursday that French-Spanish relations had been dealt a severe blow by the incident, and the Spanish government lodged a formal protest.

French officials said earlier that one of the trawlers had refused to submit itself to controls. They said that both fishing vessels had persistently flouted the area's fishing regulations in the past. After the shooting, the two trawlers were towed to Lorient, near Brest.

Guy Lengagne, French secretary of state for maritime affairs, warned that such incidents would happen again if the Spanish trawlers continued to violate restrictions.

The incident has underlined the traditional animosity between the two nations despite attempts by the Socialist governments in Madrid and Paris to forge closer ties. Madrid sees France as obstructing its EC entry, scheduled for January 1986.

A further irritant has been that in the past week, France's top legal advisory body, the Council of State, has upheld pleas by members of the Basque separatist group, ETA, the Basque language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty, that they be considered for political refugee status.

Report on Iran's Strategy
An Iraqi Army commander was quoted Friday as saying that the latest Iranian offensive was aimed at taking the Basra-Umura highway and then moving west to the border of Kuwait. The Associated Press reported from Kuwait.

General Hisham Sabah al-Fakhri, commander of the East Tigris Iraqi forces, said in an interview for the Kuwait newspaper Al-Anbassa that the plan was unveiled from "detailed maps found to support recent charges of Iraqi use of chemical weapons. Their use is banned by the 1925 Geneva Convention, to which both Iran and Iraq are signatories."

To the administration analysts, one of the most important military developments has been the ineffec-

tiveness of the Soviet-trained Iraqi Air Force. It is said to outnumber Iranian combat aircraft by seven or eight to one, but it rarely provides support for ground attacks.

They estimated that naval forces of the United States, Britain and France could reopen the waterway in two to three weeks, if properly positioned in advance.

The administration officials said U.S. intelligence could make only educated guesses about Iranian strategy and intentions. But they said intelligence officials were confident that they knew generally what was going on in the battlefield and the Gulf area.

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Iran's Costly Attacks May Presage a Major Thrust

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say that Iran appears to be trying to wear down Iraq with costly attacks by untrained units to set the stage for a possibly decisive thrust by regular forces.

In support of this view, the officials pointed out Thursday that few regular Iranian Army units appeared to have been engaged in the most recent offensive led by untrained Revolutionary Guards and carried out mostly by teenagers and older men.

But other administration experts disagreed, suggesting that regular forces might have been withheld because the Islamic Revolutionary Council, which seems to run Iran, might consider them not sufficiently reliable and because the forces might turn against the regime if ordered to make suicidal attacks.

The administration officials were reluctant to predict the outcome of the war or to say which side they thought was winning. But they made clear they felt that Washington, rather than maintaining the more neutral stance that prevailed until about a year ago, is now interested in preventing a victory by Iran.

The officials said the administration view was that if Iran were to win and a radical Islamic regime were established in Iraq, the effects would be more unsettling throughout the region than the recent Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon.

Nonetheless, the officials said, there has been no decision to employ U.S. air and naval power, let alone ground forces, to prevent this. They were less forthcoming about whether emergency plans had been made to encourage or allow such friendly countries as Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to provide additional arms to Iraq.

President Ronald Reagan, however, has issued standing orders for immediate naval and air action to clear the Strait of Hormuz if the Iranians try to mine the waterway, through which oil is transported from the

Government Intrusions Would Increase Under Hart, Glenn Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia — Senator John Glenn, trying to revive his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged Southern voters Friday not to "rush to judgment" and charged that Gary Hart as president would increase government interference in Americans' lives.

Senator Glenn, who on Thursday called Senator Hart's proposals for a trimmer military dangerous, urged voters in the South "to see if new ideas are also new intrusions of government into your lives."

The Ohio senator, trying to rebound in the Alabama, Georgia and Florida primaries on Tuesday from poor finishes in the Iowa and Maine caucuses and the New Hampshire primary, said, "I am the only moderate left in the race."

Pat Caddell, the pollster and a top aide in Senator Hart's campaign, said Friday the critical showdown with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the former front-runner in the race, could come March 20 in the Illinois primary.

Mr. Caddell said he believes Senator Hart will do well in the coming week's "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses — when 511 delegates will be chosen — but the real Democratic "Donnybrook" could be a week later in Illinois.

Senator Hart campaigned across the nation Friday, beginning in Florida. He spent 45 minutes in Oklahoma City, which picks 43 delegates Tuesday. He was endorsed by former House Speaker Carl Albert, who said Senator Hart was the best campaigner since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Later he was scheduled to fly to Chicago to court Mayor Harold Washington and then go on to New York City to raise money.

Mr. Caddell predicted that Mr. Hart would win the Massachusetts primary Tuesday and be at least a

strong second in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Mr. Mondale said Friday that he had rejected advice that he try to regain his status as front-runner by repudiating former President Jimmy Carter or developing a "shlick, a gimmick" such as Mr. Hart's "new ideas."

Mr. Mondale, in a speech to students at Emory Law School, said, "I'm being advised to distance myself from President Carter, and turn my back on a president who put more trust in his vice president than any other president in American history. I say no."

Aides to Mr. Mondale acknowledged a "tremendous momentum" building for Mr. Hart in Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

In Massachusetts, the momentum of Mr. Hart's recent triumphs has become so powerful that Mr. Mondale's superior organization seems unlikely to stop Mr. Hart from winning the state's primary, according to politicians and public opinion polls in Boston. The New York Times reported.

In Massachusetts, a poll by The Boston Globe in January showed Mr. Hart with 3 percent support. He received 41 percent in a similar poll last week after his victory in New Hampshire, and Mr. Mondale dropped from 43 percent to 29 percent.

Reports of a surge of support across the nation for Mr. Hart were bolstered Thursday by a Gallup poll that showed him leading President Ronald Reagan in a national sample of voters.

The poll, taken by telephone among 719 registered voters between March 2 and March 6, found that in a trial heat for the presidency, 52 percent said they favored Mr. Hart, compared with 43 percent for Mr. Reagan. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 50 percent to 45 percent, and Mr. Glenn, 52 percent to 41 percent. (UPI, NYT, AP)



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Life With Jackson: Chaos on a Campaign Trail

Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

JACKSONVILLE, Alabama — Life aboard the Rainbow Express, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's chartered airplane and traveling roadshow, has turned sour. Fatigue is everywhere. Temper is on edge.

Nobody has any clean laundry. Twice in the past week the pilot has flown into a rage. The reporters following Mr. Jackson teeter on the edge of mutiny over the long hours, bad food and perpetual confusion.

The whole thing seems to be propelled only by the rocking cadence of church choirs and the force of Mr. Jackson's personality.

"There are times when the facts run out and faith takes over," he said Wednesday night.

The Rainbow Express operates on a long day, which often begins with baggage call at 6:30 A.M. and does not end until almost 2 A.M. the next day.

Alabama, Georgia and Florida, all with large black populations, hold primaries Tuesday. But where has Mr. Jackson spent this week? A day in Massachusetts, one in Michigan, one in Illinois and one in Arkansas and Kentucky.

Jackson aides often are not able to say in what city the candidate will be until a few hours before he arrives. Reporters do not have time to file stories on him. So each week less about him appears in the press.

Undermanned and underfinanced, Mr. Jackson's campaign has always been more chaotic than most.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in Vermont's preference vote, setting in motion a process that could lead to the cutting off of his federal matching campaign funds.

"We have a poor campaign with a rich message," he says before almost every audience.

He does not have a pollster, a single TV commercial, baggage handler, political consultant, traveling press secretary or advance workers to prepare the way for him.

He arrives at almost every event two to three hours late. At one point, he formally apologized to the traveling party.

The first sign of trouble Wednesday came at the 6:30 A.M. baggage call in Detroit. There was no bus to take the party to the airport. Everyone grabbed taxis.

At the airport, Mr. Jackson's plane was not ready to take off, causing a 45-minute delay.

The plane has several shortcomings: It does not always start and the heater does not work. Outside, the temperature was a chilly minus 8 degrees centigrade (17 degrees Fahrenheit).

Mr. Jackson, who has been fighting a virus, was so cold he asked to ride in the cockpit. The rest shivered, wrapped in blankets and overcoats.

The plane landed at Chicago's Midway Airport. Unfortunately, Mr. Jackson's motorcade was waiting at O'Hare International Airport, miles away. His scheduled events in Waukegan and Joliet, Illinois, had to be scrapped. While his Democratic rivals campaigned across the South, Mr. Jackson spent the morning in the Monarch Flying Service hangar.

He had been scheduled to be overnight in Illinois, but sometime during the afternoon he decided to go to Starkville, Mississippi. The party arrived there at 11:20 P.M. after a series of testy confrontations on the plane. The airfield was completely dark as the plane taxied up to a fire station, the only open building around.

Things appeared to be on the upswing Thursday, however, as large, enthusiastic crowds greeted Mr. Jackson in Mississippi and in Jacksonville, Alabama.

4 Nobelists Urge Funds For Science Education

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four professors who won Nobel prizes last year have warned the House Science and Technology Committee that American success in winning the prizes masks serious problems in the financing of science education.

Persons living in the United States shared or won the three Nobel science prizes as well as the economics award in 1983. One of them, Dr. William A. Fowler of the California Institute of Technology, charged at a hearing Thursday that the low salaries paid high school science teachers are "criminal."

He shared the Nobel laureate in physics with Dr. Subramanyam Chandrasekhar of the University of Chicago. Dr. Chandrasekhar did not attend the hearing.

Dr. Fowler said modern instruments are in such short supply at some universities that students never even see the equipment before they begin graduate school. "A student can't learn modern physics playing with inclined planes and pulleys."

In response, Representative Don Fuqua, a Democrat of Florida, the

committee chairman, said "These are tough decisions to make with our limited resources."

Representative Larry Winn Jr., a Republican of Kansas, noted that the U.S. budget deficit helps keep the government from reaching "the ideal" of spending more on science and technology.

But the Nobel laureates argued that allocating funds for science education and research was a good investment and should be increased.

"There is just not enough money to go around," said Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory on Long Island, New York. She was awarded the Nobel prize for physiology and medicine. "Scientists spend much of their time writing for grants, and when they are rejected the results are catastrophic," she said.

Dr. Gerard Debreau of the University of California, Berkeley, who won the Nobel prize for economics, said "There is a great deal to be done with science education in this country and there is an insufficient number of qualified teachers."

Dr. Henry Taube of Stanford University, the Nobel laureate for



Dr. William A. Fowler

chemistry, said limited university fellowship funds stifle creativity. He called for more fellowships and more capital investment.

At the end of the hearing, Dr. Fowler said: "We scientists in the United States have been the luckiest in the world. We have been supported very generously by the American people; let there be no mistake about that. What I am talking about today is fine tuning."

He added, "All the easy problems have been solved. All that is left are the hard ones."

Pentagon Says New Missile Project Does Not Assure Protection of Public

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials have conceded that they could not be sure a costly research program would result in a high degree of protection against nuclear missiles for the U.S. population.

The officials contended, however, that the groundwork for a high-technology defense was needed because the Soviet Union was about 10 years ahead in some aspects of such a system.

The Defense Department's witnesses, speaking Thursday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, also argued that a defense, assuring the survival of a significant number of U.S. nuclear weapons would greatly add to deterrence against attack and thus add a "bonus" in population protection.

The chief witnesses were Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy; Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary for research and engineering; and Robert S. Cooper, director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, accompanied by intelligence and technical specialists, they testified first in secret and then in public.

The administration is requesting that Congress appropriate \$1.98 billion for the 1985 fiscal year on research in advanced technologies that might permit development of a high-technology defense against nuclear missiles.

That is only about \$250 million more than had already been planned for such purposes before President Ronald Reagan gave a speech March 23 suggesting an effort to achieve such a defense.

The officials contemplate appropriations of about \$24 billion over a five-year period. The technologies include directed-energy weapons such as lasers and particle beams, optical and other means of pointing the beams accurately, high-speed data processing, methods of placing such equipment in space or employing space-based mirrors to reflect ground lasers, and ways to defend the system.

Mr. DeLauer said that the program was a research and development program and that there was no guarantee that any of the ideas would work.

"No decision has been made to

develop and deploy any weapons or other elements of the potential system," he said. "The aim of this program is to improve our knowledge of the relevant technologies."

Asked to elaborate on the military-related technologies in which the Soviet Union is believed to have a 10-year lead, Mr. DeLauer cited only large rockets to lift very heavy loads into space, saying that in such fields as high-speed data processing the United States had more "elegant" methods than the Soviet Union.

Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, a Democrat, questioned the witnesses about the feasibility of "population protection," noting that he could not find the concept in their testimony. Mr. Nunn said that in the March 23 speech, President Reagan had seemed to hold out the possibility of a defense so effective that it would make offensive nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

If the "American people wake up and find out" that the protection of missile silos and not people is the goal, Mr. Nunn said, "they may have a change of heart" about supporting the program.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Reagan Tries to Gag Critics of His Age

Democratic challengers who would like to make something of Ronald Reagan's age may find themselves co-opted by the 73-year-old president. In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has been calling attention to his age by poking fun at himself. When he turned 73 in early February, the president joked that he was simply celebrating the 34th anniversary of his 39th birthday. Furthermore, he added, "Those numbers don't mean anything. I believe Moses was 80 when God first commissioned him for public service."

City Adds Peace To Its Services

Cambridge, Massachusetts, has become the country's first municipality to add the prevention of nuclear war to its list of city services. The city of 95,000, which is home to Harvard University, has named an economist, Jeb Brugmann, 26, as the director of its 20-member Commission on Nuclear Disarmament and Peace Education. His responsibilities will include the alerting of Cambridge citizens to the dangers of a nuclear buildup and the launching of a nationwide municipal peace movement.

Mr. Brugmann says he plans to introduce "peace education" into the public school curriculum, develop a sister-city relationship with a Soviet city and study how local industries now working on military contracts could be converted to nondefense work. Conceding that nuclear arms issues will ultimately be decided at the national level, Mr. Brugmann nonetheless maintains that "it is the responsibility of local governments to assure that their city isn't destroyed by nuclear war."

Doctors Face Probe For Phony Degrees

Prompted by the Postal Service's discovery of extensive trafficking in phony medical degrees last year, state and federal investigators are checking the validity of credentials held by more than 3,000 persons working as doctors or seeking medical certification throughout the country. The investigations under way in 15 states are the most widespread in recent years.

Abuses of medical credentials were termed a "horrendous mess" by the American Medical Association and a "national scandal" by the National Clearing House on Licensure, which coordinates state medical licensing bureaus. The probes largely stem from a mail fraud and conspiracy case in which a Peruvian living in Alexandria, Virginia, admitted taking \$1.5 million from 165 persons for fake documents from Caribbean medical schools. Federal and state officials say that the purchasers were mostly American citizens who paid \$5,000 to \$30,000 to get them.

Investigators emphasize that

not all those with suspicious credentials will prove to be practicing medicine illegally. While they say that more than 3,000 cases are being checked, they are making no estimates of how many people are posing as doctors or medical trainees. False papers obtained from the Dominican Republic were used by four persons recently dismissed from hospitals in New York state for posing as doctors. New York and California are reported to be most seriously affected by the investigations, which are also under way in Florida, Illinois, Maryland and other states.



Sally K. Ride

Notes on People

Although the majority of astronauts on early space shuttle flights suffered "space adaptation syndrome," or space sickness, incidence of the sickness has fallen off lately — and at least one space surgeon thinks Sally K. Ride made the difference. More than half the crews of the first six shuttle crews experienced such symptoms as loss of appetite, general malaise, headaches, nausea and vomiting, but the incidence has been tapering off since the June flight that took America's first woman astronaut into space. Miss Ride had no space sickness symptoms, and only one of the four men she flew with felt under the weather. A space surgeon familiar with the flight said, "Ride went up there as the first woman determined not to get sick. The four men were just as determined not to get sick in front of her." He added, "Maybe every flight should have a woman aboard."

At 46, the age he claims, James Barnes has already served time in jail for at least a dozen crimes, ranging from murder to vagrancy, over the past 34 years. Last week, a New York judge sentenced him to another six months in jail for swindling five Brooklyn women out of \$6,000 in the last two years. Mr. Barnes, who pleaded guilty, will be one of the oldest city jail inmates in the memory of New York officials. His name is one of several he has used over the years, and his 1987 date of birth has not been confirmed, but as Justice Michael C. Curci observed, "No matter how you do the arithmetic, he's a very old man."

Meese Received Memo on Attempts To Get Carter Campaign Information

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d was sent a memo from an aide in Ronald Reagan's 1980 campaign against President Jimmy Carter that said Mr. Reagan's campaign manager, William J. Casey, "wants more information from the Carter camp and wants it circulated."

The memo, dated Sept. 12, 1980, was among several documents released late Thursday by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio. They raised new questions about Mr. Meese's nomination as attorney general and the repeated insistence of Mr. Meese, Mr. Casey and other senior Reagan aides that they were unaware of efforts to obtain materials from Mr. Carter's re-election campaign.

A second memo released Thursday is dated Oct. 15, 1980, and marked "sensitive and confidential." It is from Richard V. Allen, the campaign's adviser on national security issues, and discusses the potential impact on the campaign of an anticipated "October surprise" effort to free U.S. hostages held by Iran.

In that memo, sent to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Meese, Mr. Casey and a pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, Mr. Allen said he had "had a call from an unimpeachable source who has received information directly from ABC XYZ." Mr. Allen reported that his source was told by "ABC

XYZ," a code name he did not explain, that the last week of October 1980 was the "likely time" for the hostages to be freed and that "this could come at any moment, as a bolt out of the blue."

These and other documents came to light after Senate investigators obtained them from Representative Donald J. Albosta, a Michigan Democrat whose House subcommittee is completing a separate probe of the 1980 presidential campaign. Mr. Metzbaum sent some of the documents to Mr. Meese on Wednesday with a list of questions after the close of four days of public hearings on Mr. Meese's nomination by the Senate Judiciary Committee. A committee vote on the nomination has been postponed.

Mr. Meese, Mr. Reagan's 1980 campaign chief of staff, responded Thursday by releasing parts of an affidavit given to Mr. Albosta's investigators. He said in the affidavit that he did not recall receiving several memos from Reagan campaign aides that described or included political strategy materials produced for the Carter campaign.

In an accompanying statement, Mr. Meese told Mr. Metzbaum, a member of the judiciary panel, that he had "no knowledge of any effort" by anyone associated with the 1980 Reagan campaign "to obtain from the Carter administration, or the 1980 Carter-Mondale presidential campaign, any private materials or information."

The documents made public

Thursday provide the most comprehensive look to date at the type of information sought and received by the 1980 Reagan campaign about details of the Carter campaign. They include the following items:

• The Sept. 12, 1980, memo to Mr. Meese from Robert Garrick, a retired admiral and longtime Meese associate in charge of plans and policy for the Reagan campaign.

• Mr. Garrick, a campaign aide, Robert K. Gray, and a campaign volunteer, H. Daniel Jones, regularly provided the Reagan campaign with advance details of Mr. Carter's travel schedule from September 1980 through the November election. Mr. Gray said he got his information from "our White House source" or "an excellent source." Mr. Jones attributed his information to a "reliable White House mole."

• In April 1980, Representative Eldon D. Rudd, Republican of Arizona, sent Mr. Reagan material on Mr. Carter's campaign promises that Mr. Rudd said came from a "Jimmy Carter staff source." Mr. Reagan passed it to Mr. Meese with a handwritten comment.

• Mr. Albosta is obtaining affidavits from more than a dozen witnesses in the case. Reliable sources said that, when confronted with relevant memos they wrote or received about obtaining Carter campaign materials, several Reagan campaign officials said they could not recall the memos or any efforts to obtain such material.

U.S. Farms: Bumper Crop of Bankruptcies

(Continued from Page 1)

told ourselves: 'If we don't make that loan, someone else will.' "When you see community pillars like Elmer go," said Norman Marsh, another farmer, "everybody starts wondering about himself. There's a lot of bitterness."

The personal toll is great too. Mr. Stone, 74, former chairman of the county hospital board, the school board and the co-op grain elevator, has had two heart attacks. His son, Steve, 33, whose 15-hour days helped build their farm to around 500 acres (200 hectares) and their herd to 125 head, experienced strains in his marriage. His 5-year-old son, Nicholas, was silent for two days before his mother, Rogene, discovered the reason: He thought the auctioneer was going to sell Brandy, his dog.

The Stones told friends they wanted no demonstrations or protests. Mr. Stone said all the proceeds, around \$80,000 for the machinery and personal belongings, plus \$385,600 for all the land and buildings, would go toward his \$700,000 debt. Mrs. Stone said the bank, which let them keep a cottage in town, had promised to hold them responsible for only half the remainder, at 13 percent annual in-

terest. "But since we can't earn a living now," she said, "I don't know how we'll pay."

To avoid emotional confrontations, the family attorney, Pat Shaughnessy, asked bank officials not to attend the sale. "They always come all dressed up in their big shiny cars," said one farmer. And his neighbors in their muddy coveralls and baseball caps laughed loudly.

The Stones spent weeks taking inventory and arranging their possessions. While a pale sun tried to melt the frost on bare trees overhead, the auctioneer's rapid-fire hammer led more than 400 bidders to bid on fence posts, metal gates, calves, trucks, buckets of nails, chains. A \$60,000 self-propelled silage chopper went for \$8,100. The first thing to go was a pickup for \$6,500. The last was a vase for \$1.50.

Mr. Stone, who was standing by his wife, said something, "What did you say, Elmer?" asked the auctioneer.

Mr. Stone cleared his throat. "I said if that's it, that's it."

Women's Groups Begin Lobbying Effort in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — More than 200 women held a demonstration on the steps of the U.S. Capitol Thursday to mark International Women's Day to promote an "international bill of rights and wrongs."

Sponsored jointly by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's Strike for Peace, the Washington Peace Center and the National Organization for Women's Washington chapter, the rally opened a three-day lobbying effort for the bill. It calls for ending U.S. military, economic and cultural intervention abroad; halting the arms race, and stopping "racist, sexist and ageist" government budgets.



MARCH STORM — Women in Cleveland clung to a utility pole to keep on their feet as a blizzard hit the U.S. Northeast. At least 17 deaths were reported, and record low temperatures for the date were recorded in 17 cities.

Senate Panel Puts Off Salvador Aid Request

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee has put off until next week the administration's emergency request for an additional \$93 million in emergency military aid to El Salvador in its battle against leftist guerrillas. The move was suggested by the committee's Republican chairman, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon.

Earlier Thursday the committee refused to grant President Ronald Reagan's emergency request for an additional \$21 million in covert U.S. military aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua, insisting that the administration go through normal Senate channels to get its money.

Acknowledging the failure of what several Republicans called a disastrous effort to bypass congressional authorizing committees, Secretary of State George P. Shultz apologized to members of the Senate Intelligence Committee during a closed session and acknowledged that the move had been "self-defeating." The committee's vice chairman, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, said later.

The committee provided \$24 million for covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels last year, explicitly telling the administration it would have to make a formal request for more money.

Warned by members of Congress not to try to get the emergency military aid for El Salvador by reprogramming it from other projects or using legislative loopholes, administration strategists decided this week to try to attach their requests as amendments to two emer-

gency foreign aid measures certain to pass Congress quickly.

In the House, most Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee tentatively approved terms under which they would agree to additional military aid to El Salvador in 1985. The compromise proposal reportedly would provide \$64.5 million in 1985 after a "progress report" from the president on conditions in El Salvador, and an additional \$124.8 million if, among other things, El Salvador eliminated its death squads.

■ Guerrillas Accused

The visiting deputy secretary of defense, William Howard Taft 4th, and embassy officials in El Salvador accused Salvadoran guerrillas Thursday of trying to disrupt the presidential election campaign by staging a flurry of terrorist attacks and "probably" by fomenting labor strikes, Robert J. McCarty of The Washington Post reported in San Salvador.

The agency's administrator, William D. Ruckelshaus, announced the proposal, which could take more than a year to promulgate.

The agency wants to stop measuring smoke, soot and dust in the air as "total suspended particulates" and count only those particles smaller than 10 microns in width, about 0.004 inches.

About half — the exact fraction is a key element in the dispute — of total suspended particulates are particles smaller than 10 microns. The rest can range up to 25 microns and larger.

Only particles smaller than about 10 microns get into the lungs of most people to cause or worsen respiratory diseases, scientists believe.

The agency must set its so-called primary standard, by law, at a level adequate to protect public health "with an adequate margin of safety."

It also sets a secondary standard to protect other activities. That standard will not be changed.

Currently, states are supposed to enforce a limit of 260 micrograms a cubic meter (about 260 billionths of an ounce per cubic foot) not to be exceeded for more than one day a year, and 75 micrograms a cubic meter averaged over an entire year.

The agency's Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee recommended that Mr. Ruckelshaus choose a new small-particle standard from the range of 55 to 110 micrograms for the one-day maximum and from a range of 150 to 350 micrograms for the annual average.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, in his proposal, said he would disregard the upper portion of the recommended range and choose a standard from between 150 and 250 micrograms.

The panel warned that limits in the high end of the ranges would provide "little or no margin of safety."



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ARTS / LEISURE

Bouguereau's 'Photo-Idealism'

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The spirit of William Bouguereau (1825-1905) has been called up from the dusty limbo to which he has been consigned since the turn of the century, thanks to a joint venture of the Petit Palais in Paris, the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Montreal and the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Connecticut. A selection of his paintings and drawings is now on display to the bemused Parisian public.

Some Parisian critics, with a strong sense of what is aesthetically right and wrong and a schoolmasterly concern for what the public is being offered, have declared that it was not a good idea to display this sort of work, because some people might be led astray and mistakenly be induced to admire it.

This is all the more quaint since the same people, we may suppose, would never stand for censorship under any other form. One may be reminded of the section devoted to Nazi art in the "Paris-Berlin" show some years ago. The access to the area was practically surmounted by a skull and crossbones and a warning from the surgeon-general, and when somebody asked why all these precautions had been taken the response was: "Well, the museum house-painters and electricians who were setting up the show almost unanimously declared: 'Ah! here are some good paintings at last!'"

The curators apparently feared that some sort of virus might still be active there, just as others, today, seem to fear that some late-19th-century virus could still be lurking in the works of Bouguereau.

What is wrong with Nazi art (as art), and what is wrong with poor Bouguereau, that eminent representative of a manner which the French (presumably because it drew the approval of the fireman on duty) have condescendingly chosen to call *pompier*?

To answer that sort of question we must ask what we have come to expect of an artist today, and how this differs from what Bouguereau considered to be his proper task. On the whole, an artist today is expected to break new ground. This can take the form of the merely fashionable gimmick, but in a profound sense it implies that the stable and perfect piece of clockwork evoked by Voltaire nor, for that matter, the best of all possible worlds in which what was "good enough for Daddy" ought to be good enough for us. This being the case, the reasoning goes, new contents and qualities can appear, and we assume today that it is the artist's business to prefigure them in his work. The work, to a sense, becomes a way-station on the road



William Bouguereau's "Une âme au ciel," in Paris show.

that goes from still indeterminate possibility to reality.

Bouguereau was clearly a first-rate craftsman. He was also a man with a strongly conventional mentality. Mark Steven Walker, writing in the catalog, proposes the excellent term of "photo-idealism" to describe his manner. His treatment of volume has led to comparison with sculpture and, in fact, many of these works have the eerie, illusionistic perfection of a scene in a wax museum. And what can be more disquieting than a lifeless waxwork effigy of an idealized beauty?

Bouguereau believed in Beauty and Truth and deplored the desire expressed by artists in his day to create a new art. "To what purpose?" he proudly protested. "What is eternal, Ours is the same as that of every age." Nothing could be further from the truth, of course, unless one decides that only the Italian tradition beginning with Raphael is art. All art changes according to the vision a culture has of the world, and Bouguereau's assumption was narrow and naive.

His production, as represented in the current show, is devoted to portraits and to mythological, religious and sentimental scenes. His original work is no doubt "Equality," painted when he was 22 and showing a gray angel of death swooping over a man's gray corpse and covering it with a billowing shroud. Thereafter, Bouguereau seems to have been taken with the great pompous French tradition of *peinture d'histoire*, although he applied the style to religious and mythological subjects. The height of the painter's power appears to work like "The Youth of Bacchus," a technically flawless example of his "photo-idealism." It is also quite insufferable, with its

tame and posturing maenads and its odious, cute putti.

There is worse to come, though: "Admiration" (1897) shows a stammering little Eros standing at the center of a circle of admiring women, while "Spring" (1886) shows a young woman hiding her breasts with coy delight while a flock of baby Amors crowd around, nudging and tickling her into dawning desire. "A Soul on Its Way to Heaven" (1878), which the artist painted after the loss of his wife and of a little son only a few months old, turns a potentially elevated theme into a work of conventional mawkishness.

This should give us a clue about the way Bouguereau's imagination functioned. Since we can assume that he chose to treat this subject with all the emotion and seriousness of which he was capable. The result, however, is platitudinous.

There can be no doubt that he was sincere, but the basic flaw of Bouguereau's art is that it was no more than a conscientious and unrenewed homage to established tradition and to merely conventional values: to other words, it was and remains a laborious mass of aesthetic and sentimental clichés, an immense accumulation of dignified kitsch. This is so, strangely enough, because he does not leave the slightest room for imagination to breathe. And yet without this space the welling freshness of things cannot shine through and surprise us.

The mention of Nazi art above was motivated by the misgivings expressed by certain critics. Such works were approved by the Nazis, and they carried an ideological message demanding conformity to traditional values. The museum's electricians and house-painters only saw that they represented fa-

miliar subjects in a realistic way. But the idealized form of realism found in the Nazi works and that found in the paintings of Bouguereau both deny the need to create values anew. They are clichés sometimes dressed in pretty colors. Time and history have thrown a sinister light on the former, a kinder one on the latter, which now appears as no more than a piece of gently ludicrous testimony touching on the ideology of a bourgeois empire that was officially conscious of its virtue and its moral superiority.

The show is in any event an excellent initiative because it obliges the viewer to decide for himself.

William Bouguereau, Musée du Petit Palais, Paris 8, to May 6, Musée des Beaux-Arts de Montréal, June 22 to Sept. 23 and the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 27 to Jan. 13, 1985.

Historic Winery Shut in California

The Associated Press

ST. HELENA, California — The Christian Brothers winery, a Napa Valley landmark that draws 500,000 tourists a year, has been closed because of structural problems.

The unexpected closure was announced by Brother David Brennan, a monk to the Catholic religious order and president of the firm's Mount La Salle division.

He said he "reluctantly" decided to close the four-story, 102-year-old stone building known as Greystone because of an engineer's report indicating that the building was "not structurally sound to withstand a moderate earthquake."

Where Is the Museum of Stolen Art?

By Paul Richard
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jules Verne's Captain Nemo filled his submarine with stolen masterpieces. James Bond, while prowling the Caribbean bunker of the wicked Dr. "No," stopped to gaze at Goya's "Duke of Wellington," which had vanished in the real world from London's National Gallery in 1961. Clint Eastwood, the assassin in "The Eiger Sanction," regularly refreshed himself by pausing to commune with his illicit Pissarro. Every evil genius is an aesthete at the core.

The Crooked Connoisseur — who sends thieves to steal Rembrandts — has been setting sights on the most of the past century. He is damnably elusive, (or, like the Loch Ness Monster, who has yet to leave to science so much as a flipper-print, he exists in legend only). But great paintings do get stolen. One morning in October 1969, in a chapel in Palermo, someone took a razor and cut Caravaggio's "Nativity" from its frame. Two Rembrandts, two Gauguins, a Goya, two Picassos and a self-portrait by Van Gogh vanished with the thieves who hid in Norway's National Gallery the evening of Oct. 12, 1982. Three men with sawed-off shotguns bound and gagged the guards to the Montreal Museum in September 1972, and escaped with 18 pictures, among them canvases by Caravaggio, Courbet, Jan Brueghel and Corot. None of these works has been recovered.

Missing masterworks — by Raphael, Sassetti, Cézanne, Matisse, Daumier and other famous artists, all stolen since mid-century — would fill a small museum. Who do you think has them?

The smuggler of heroin would not be in business if the junkie did not buy. But who is the art addict, the unscrupulous collector who craves stolen works of art?

We know a bit about him, at least we think we do. Even if he buys his Gauguins and Picassos at bargain-basement prices, he has to spend a fortune. That stolen Caravaggio, according to the newsweekly Time, is "valued at \$3 million." He is plugged into the underworld, he knows smugglers and thieves.

Sometimes he's described as a shady dealer, as a member of the Mafia, a secretive oil sheikh or a Japanese industrialist. No one knows his name.

Washington's Sheila Gottesman, who used to work for Interpol, describes art theft as "smart crime." Gottesman, who now consults on art security, guesses that the 50,000 objects stolen every year are "worth about \$5 billion." Granted that much stolen art is never traced to its source, and granted, furthermore, that hot pictures may be sold for only 5 or 10 percent of their legitimate value, Gottesman's scary numbers still imply that shady cus-

tomers are out there spending vast amounts of cash on stolen works of art. "I think there are a lot of closet collectors," she says. "There is a small market for masterpieces that are stolen. It involves organized crime. Are Mafia guys buying? Yeah, I think so."

When he speaks about the fate of famous stolen paintings, England's Peter Watson, the investigative journalist, speaks darkly of the Mafia. Watson spent three years and \$32,500 attempting to recover the "Nativity." — and claims that he got close. If that earthquake hadn't happened at precisely the wrong moment... Well, anyway, he tried. He took a false identity (A. John Blake: shifty art dealer), assumed a disguise (a walking stick, a limp, suits from Savile Row), spent his money lavishly and drove at scary speeds on thin Italian roads. He saw a lot of fakes, made contact with some smugglers (a few have been arrested) and then wrote a breathless book, "The Caravaggio Conspiracy: A True Story of Deception, Theft and Scandal in the Art World by the Man Known as John Blake," that he says is now selling pretty well.

But what about the Caravaggio he set out to recover? Does he presume, as does Time, that the painting from Palermo and the thieves who stole it lie "buried under the stones" toppled by an earthquake? Well, no. He's had a recent tip. He's been told by a French source — though what with TV shows and book tours he's been much too busy to check out her strange story — that the missing Caravaggio "has been seen in Sicily in a private Mafia chapel. She says she saw the painting there."

"Of course, I've heard such stories," says FBI agent J. Martial Robichaud. "And that's what they are, stories. There is nothing in our files to indicate that such a collector with a private museum has ever been apprehended. It's fiction. It's romance."

Sydney Freedberg, chief curator at the National Gallery of Art, suspects stolen works are often trashed.

"They tend to disappear," he says. "They're simply too hot to handle. Sooner or later, they'll get you into trouble. So they go into the fireplace."

Freedberg believes there are five sorts of art thieves. Most of those who steal treasures of art history belong to his first group, "the prodigiously naive."

Freedberg's second sort of thief is the one who steals for ransom. Freedberg's third thief — "the one clever enough to steal objects

not on the public record" — is by far the most successful. "At the lower level," Freedberg says, "there is business to be done." If such a thief should clean your house, removing furniture and silver, jewelry and rugs, he is more than likely to take your pictures, too.

There is another sort of thief — "the fanatic," Freedberg calls him — who steals more for anger than he does for love.

It was not Dr. No but England's Knapton Buntin who stole Goya's "Duke of Wellington" in 1961. Buntin eventually explained that he had done it to protest an injustice: He'd been enraged by the British government's refusal to exempt old-age pensioners from TV license fees.

Of all missing masterworks, perhaps the most renowned is a 15th-century painting from Jan van Eyck's Ghent altarpiece, the thief who stole the panel in 1934 left a note protesting the Treaty of Versailles.

The last variety of thieves are the ones that Freedberg describes as "the enchanted." Vincenzo Peruggia, who stole Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre in 1911, explained, "I was in love with her." "Most of us," says Freedberg, "are usually rational enough to turn off such fixations. But there are people

who become, how shall we say, beguiled. They see a work of art and decide that they must have it. These damn things do have emanations, after all."

The most thorough job of keeping track of important stolen works of art is done by the International Foundation for Art Research, a nonprofit organization headquartered in Manhattan. IFAR, now partly supported by a \$100,000 two-year grant from the J. Paul Getty Foundation, was founded in the late 1960s to do what its director, Bonnie Burnham, calls "house cleaning for the art biz." It has two major missions: The first, says Burnham, is "to help innocent people against the acquisition of forgeries." The second is to keep track of stolen works. Since 1975, IFAR has been furnishing its members, most of them art dealers, with a monthly publication called "Stolen Art Alert." About 12,000 stolen objects, with photographs and measurements, are listed in its files.

They are now being computerized. If anything will solve the problem of art theft, it is the computer. The greatly exaggerated problem of the resale of stolen masterpieces would be largely eliminated if every major dealer, museum and collector — as a condition of insurance — listed all they owned.

U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

Taylor Hackford's "Against All Odds," is a remake of Jacques Tourneur's "Out of the Past." It tells the story of a love triangle created by fading football player Jeff Bridges, honkie-nightclub owner James Woods and enigmatic actress Rachel Ward. In Eric Hughes's screenplay, Bridges reluctantly agrees to do a job for James Woods: find and bring home football team owner's errand daughter, who has been living with Woods in as much as an act of rebellion as passion, but who suddenly splits, slicing Woods with a knife first.

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times writes "the film falls short of the chilling decadence that permeated 'Chinatown.' It's too predictable."

"Lassiter," directed by Roger Young, is set in London just before World War II. Starring Tom Selleck in the title role, it is the story of a highly successful jewel thief whose expertise leads to his collaboration with the police against the Nazis. The film also stars Lauren Hutton as an evil countess and Jane Seymour as Lassiter's woman. Maslin comments "Notwithstanding the efforts of some good actors in the supporting cast

(Bob Hoskins, Joe Regalbuto, Ed Lauter) and a spirited performance from Seymour, Selleck remains the film's chief, if not only, attraction."

According to Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "Harry and Son" is a decently intended but rather drab mess of a movie. Starring, directed and co-written with Ronald L. Buck, by Paul Newman it tells the story of Harry (Newman) a widower and blue-collar macho, and his son Howard (Robby Benson), who works in a carwash by day and types out fiction on his manual typewriter at night. Harry feels the Howard and others like him are the reason the United States is "turning to Jell-O."

Ron Howard's new film "Splash" is about a boy who falls in love with a mermaid, Allen Bauer's (Tom Hanks) one wish in life is to meet a woman, fall in love, get married and have a kid. One day a mermaid (Daryl Hannah) saves his life after he falls overboard near Cape Cod and he takes her home to Manhattan. Janet Maslin of The New York Times says "Splash" may feature a heroine with fins, but it's mostly a standard love story, albeit one with some delightful new twists."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Opportunities Knock With Chinese Porcelain

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The wide-scale adoption of modern aesthetics has drastically recast the scale of values on the art market, including those areas where one would not expect them to be perceptible.

Within a quarter of a century, the respective positions of early Chinese pottery, with its pure shapes and unadorned decoration, and of late Chinese porcelain, with its emphasis on painted scenes, has been reversed.

The value of the best stoneware pots from Tang China and of fine Song wares has been multiplied twentyfold in real currency. During the same time, the decorative vari-

eties of Blue-and-White porcelain of the later 17th and 18th centuries, and the multitude of polychrome porcelain pieces made in China for export to the West have plummeted the depths. They don't seem to be taking off despite the strenuous efforts of dealers and auction rooms.

At Christie's two-day sale on Wednesday and Thursday, modest prices were paid for Blue-and-White porcelain, as is normally the case these days. The bottom end of the market was even lower than it had been in November at Christie's, which induced a London daily to conclude that there was a drop in prices. But the best pieces sold within the £1,000-£3,000 (\$1,500-\$4,500) range, as usual. In those rare cases where a valid comparison could be drawn, they did better, if anything, than in the fall.

For example, a fine Yanyan vase painted with figures in a landscape was bought for £2,800 by the New York dealer, John Smith of Madison Avenue, better known for his interest in top-quality French furniture — with which such porcelain has been associated ever since the early 18th century. This is a lot more than the price paid in November at Christie's for a comparable piece. And yet it remains a splendid buy as the art market in general stands these days.

North American buyers appear more vividly aware than others of the opportunities available in Chinese Blue-and-White wares. On Wednesday they got about half of the best pieces. A Canadian collector bagged a wonderful Yanyan vase of the late 17th century, with decoration reserved on the powder-blue ground. Six panels of fan, leaf

and polylobed shape enclose subtly painted foliage and rockwork, fishermen and vases. At £1,620, it is hard to do better on this level of quality. He also picked up a vase decorated with ladies making music in a palace setting for a very modest £1,296. A pair of baluster vases with lovely decoration reserved on the blue ground was acquired by a private collector from New York for £2,700, while a second New Yorker bought an elegant "Gu-shaped vase with a broad molding in the lower half of the waisted shape" — for £1,700.

It is only fair to add that the masterpiece in China porcelain of the late 17th century went to a Munich dealer. It does not quite fall in the Blue-and-White range, for it has touches of upper red. A hole in the base goes through the dynastic mark, which slightly detracted from its value. And so it was that the most splendidly painted vase in the sale, with a pattern of squirrels climbing amongst coiling branches of vine, could be had that day for only £2,052.

Significantly, some pieces failed to find buyers, not due to lack of interest but as a result of the high reserve placed on them by vendors. A very good pair of late-17th-century vases painted with audience

scenes were bought in at \$6,000. An excellent jardiniere, a squat low bowl for concealing flowerpots, painted with a mountainous landscape, sailed to \$1,800. And these were not the only failures. This is a reminder that American interest notwithstanding, the market for high-quality Blue-and-White wares of the 17th and 18th centuries is too narrow to allow speculation.

Interesting buys are also to be had in later polychrome porcelain. Like Blue-and-White porcelain, it is so far removed from contemporary taste that, as will happen in any neglected field, the differentiation between top-quality and mid-range pieces is not very pronounced. On one hand, some lots fetched relatively high prices for what they were. A set of five vases with three with rounded shoulders and two of waisted beaker shape — are decorated in exquisite enamel but, unfortunately, imperfectly preserved. Of the two beaker vases, one is cracked, and the other has a chip that has been made up. Of the beakers of the three jars, one is definitely a replacement. At £1,836 the set can be considered expensive.

In contrast, a cylindrical brushpot painted with a beautiful red and blue landscape was cheap at \$453. Collectors prefer them in pairs, according to Christie's expert Colin Sheaf.

North American buyers were active here too. One collector, Silas Friedlander, had come from Houston. He bought a Famille Verte saucer dish with a peony pattern in a polylobed cusped frame at \$453, inexpensive, but a hit chipped, according to one dealer, and a large Famille Verte vase with warriors jousting at \$1,944, which is a good deal less than the U.S. gallery price would be.

likely to be from Thailand than China. Nor does it look much like a stem cup. I would guess it is really a pottery reproduction of the Islamic type of candlestick: at \$120, the 14th-century piece will hardly ruin its buyer.

The third part of the sale, devoted to armorial porcelain made in China for the Western market in the 18th century, showed by contrast how very underpriced Blue-and-White and other late Chinese porcelain of the 18th century can be. American interest was strong, although few pieces were directly bought by U.S. buyers. These prefer to operate through Sheaf, who spent some years with Christie's in New York and is known to many of them, or through trusted dealers. I suspect that the excellent pair of sauce-turens decorated with roses and initials — £3,888, a high but understandable price — are bound for the United States. So is presumably much of what the London dealer David Howard bought, such as the superb octagonal tureen with cover and stand from the same set at \$4,752.

The present discrepancy between these prices and those offered for Blue-and-White may not last much longer. While it does the opportunity should not be missed.



Peter Behan's "Revue Bar" (1968-71), in London exhibition.

Rich Variety in London Shows

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — London is now a foremost center for the practicing artist, as a young American, a young German and a young Spaniard, all living and working here, agreed at a daytime private view last week. The rich variety is nowhere better evidenced than in the vast range of current London shows.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, the Yorkshire-born Andrew Hemmingsway, son of a coal miner, shows a selection of recent oils, watercolors and colored pencil drawings, some on a near-miniature scale, which represent countryside and everyday pleasures, for instance an "Apple Orchard," "Wild Flowers in a Window" and "Ripening Still" — fall fruits maturing on a cottage window-ledge.

Andrew Hemmingsway, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, W1, to March 17.

The Spring Show 1984 at the Cadogan Gallery combines the work of three women painters, who well complement one another, and who, like Andrew Hemmingsway, take as their theme everyday pleasures. American-born Jane Lake Birt portrays a favorite "Bathroom" and a marvelous "Capri Still Life" of cherries and olives that evokes a leisurely summer. Moira Macgregor, a Scot who trained initially in her native land and from there won a traveling scholarship was for a long time a fashion illustrator and design editor. This is her first "pure art" show and demonstrates the particular usefulness of her design disciplines. Sarah Chalmers, after studies in London and Aix-en-Provence, specializes in what may be roughly styled "classical still life" of flowers and bowls and desirable foods, and also paints tiny delectable landscapes.

Spring Show 1984, Cadogan Gallery, 15 Port Street, SW1, to March 17.

John Hubbard, born in 1931 at Ridgefield, Connecticut, after training with Morris Kantor at the Art Students' League, New York, and with Hans Hoffmann at Provincetown, Massachusetts, came to Europe, lived for one year in Rome, and in 1960 moved to England, where he has lived and worked ever since. His recent works at Fischer Fine Art consist of French and English landscape oils, a smaller format series of oil paintings on paper of "Gardens," some charcoal styled by the artist himself "Classical Drawings" and a group of designs for the ballet "Midsummer" mounted last year by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden.

John Hubbard, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, SW1, to March 17.

I remember being much pleased in 1976 by Susan Hawker's first one-woman show at the Thackeray Gallery, of Cézannesque landscapes. At each successive exhibition (this is her fifth) of "Recent Paintings and Watercolors" I have been equally pleased with her growing maturity, and the adept way with which she handles oil and watercolor as media. Especially notable in this show are a group of Breton landscapes.

Susan Hawker, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, W1, to March 23.

The Parkin Gallery specializes, apart from the cat drawings and paintings, which are the director Michael Parkin's particular predilection, in "British Art 1890-1960," the title for the latest show there. The earliest of the 43 artists represented is Walter Sickert (1859-1942) with a typical "Music Hall Figure" (Little Dot Heberington) of 1888, the youngest Bernard Dunstan, born 1920, with a recent Vailland-like painting of his artist wife — "Diana in an Interior." Also represented are Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980) by two early drawings; Augustus John (1878-1961) by a major "Self Portrait"; Edward McKnight Kauffer (1890-1954) by a gouache of "Westminster Abbey" and Jacques-Emile Blanche (1861-1942) with his celebrated "The Chinese Pot, Maner's Studio," both of whom, though Kauffer was a Frenchman, achieved their greatest fame among the British.

"British Art 1890-1960," Parkin Gallery, 11 Maccumb Street, SW1, to March 23.

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Pandora Mond, Gallery 10, 10

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Grosvenor Street, W1 to March 24.

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Not only did he shiver himself of bad memories and alloy an uneasy conscience, but the three years occupied in the making of the O'Casey series turned him into a major artist, a process that has since continued, as may be seen in this retrospective, which the new gallery of Quinton Green Fine Art presents as its opening show. Though he has lived and worked in England since 1958, this is his first major exhibition here for more than 13 years, one that is a sign of an ongoing, individual and powerful talent for Romantic Expressionism.

"Peter Behan: 25 Years of Painting 1959-1984," Quinton Green Fine Art, 516 Cork Street, W1, to March 31.

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SOURIN MELIKIAN

eties of Blue-and-White porcelain of the later 17th and 18th centuries, and the multitude of polychrome porcelain pieces made in China for export to the West have plummeted the depths. They don't seem to be taking off despite the strenuous efforts of dealers and auction rooms.

At Christie's two-day sale on Wednesday and Thursday, modest prices were paid for Blue-and-White porcelain, as is normally the case these days. The bottom end of the market was even lower than it had been in November at Christie's, which induced a London daily to conclude that there was a drop in prices. But the best pieces sold within the £1,000-£3,000 (\$1,500-\$4,500) range, as usual. In those rare cases where a valid comparison could be drawn, they did better, if anything, than in the fall.

For example, a fine Yanyan vase painted with figures in a landscape was bought for £2,800 by the New York dealer, John Smith of Madison Avenue, better known for his interest in top-quality French furniture — with which such porcelain has been associated ever since the early 18th century. This is a lot more than the price paid in November at Christie's for a comparable piece. And yet it remains a splendid buy as the art market in general stands these days.

North American buyers appear more vividly aware than others of the opportunities available in Chinese Blue-and-White wares. On Wednesday they got about half of the best pieces. A Canadian collector bagged a wonderful Yanyan vase of the late 17th century, with decoration reserved on the powder-blue ground. Six panels of fan, leaf

AUCTION SALES

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1984 at 2.30 p.m. — Room N° 7

FOUR PAGES FROM SIYAR-E NABI LIFE OF THE PROPHET

Turkish manuscript, copied by Mustafa b. Vail, "for the library of the Sultan Murad III" illustrated in the workshop of the master Lutfi Abdulluh completed in 1595

Mes OGER-DUM

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lebanon's Next Round

With Lebanon now backing out of its pact of last May 17 with Israel, it is said in many places, and grimly, that Syria has "won." The United States had sponsored the May 17 withdrawal-and-normalization accord, but could not make it stick. Syria, supported by the Soviet Union, bungled, tough, saw the U.S. Marines out and is now imposing its control.

Abrogation of the May 17 agreement had long been a principal Syrian goal: to erase the specific terms and, generally, to demonstrate Syrian ascendancy in Lebanon over Israel and over the latest non-Arab power to try managing Lebanon's affairs. We thought at the time that the agreement was a boon to its signatories and a harbinger of a Syrian withdrawal. We were wrong. Hindsight produces the view that, no matter what Washington thought, the Middle East thought it consummated a special Israeli link to Lebanon's Christian minority.

The Begin government saw it as a "de facto" peace" crowning and justifying a war that was coming under ever harsher home attack. The Begin government hoped the agreement would spare it painful internal compromise. But that was why it failed: not in the first instance because Syria rejected it but because Lebanon's aggrieved domestic factions did. Damascus has shown an iron hand in Lebanon, but it did not so much grab an arbiter's

power as take what was there for the taking. Israel finds the abrogation "a death sentence for Lebanese independence." The extent to which it depends on how the now rescheduled Lebanese reconciliation talks go. At the earlier talks the Lebanese factions had unanimously instructed President Gemayel to undo the May 17 accord. Finding no support in Washington or Jerusalem, he failed to do so, but now it has been done. The way is clear for a redistribution of power within Lebanon.

Christian power and privilege will certainly be reduced, painfully. Syria's classic policy, however, is not to crush any one of the factions in Lebanon but to play them off against each other. Against dismal evidence to the contrary, the Lebanese continue to insist that there is something called Lebanon.

The May 17 agreement gave Syria a full veto. The new Lebanese dispensation gives Israel a partial veto. Syria, accepting the fact that Lebanon has no choice, authorizes it to negotiate a new Israeli withdrawal. The Israelis are now weighing whether to negotiate the authorized "security arrangements" or to make local arrangements with Shiites and others. It is a bitter choice, and it leaves open what is for Lebanon a no less pressing question: When will Syria withdraw?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Steel: One or the Other

At first glance, it seemed obvious that the Justice Department would approve the merger of two financially beleaguered American steel giants. Republic and LTV. This being the Reagan administration, the department was reputed to be soft on antitrust. Besides, who would dare in an election year to oppose a merger that promised to increase efficiency in a declining industry? But, to its credit, the Justice Department looked objectively at the potential economic consequences and said no.

There is a larger implicit message. Big Steel can't have things both ways. As long as the industry fights for legislative barriers against imports, it can expect little help from Washington in restructuring facilities.

The Reagan administration, unlike its predecessors, extol the virtues of big business—and act on their views. For example, the Federal Trade Commission, now controlled by Reagan appointees, recently offered its speedy blessing to the \$10-billion acquisition of Getty Oil by Texaco. And students of antitrust think that the merger of Social and Gulf will receive similar treatment from the regulators. But Texaco, post-merger, controls a very small fraction of total oil production.

The proposed combination of LTV and Republic would control large fractions of the business—a quarter of the domestic market

for sheet steel, about half that for stainless products. By the Antitrust Division's arithmetic, the companies thus had the burden of showing that a merger would be in the public interest. And in the end Justice decided that the \$300 million in annual savings from a merger might be better achieved by internal belt-tightening and scrapping facilities.

In assessing the potential anticompetitive impact of an LTV-Republic combination, Justice looked at domestic rather than world market shares. In an open international market, the department noted, foreign steel producers might provide enough competition to prevent the merged company from raising its prices. But the market is not open.

The White House, under pressure from the domestic industry, has been forced to limit imports of a number of steel products. And the industry is now engaged in an election-year lobbying blitz for legislated quotas. In these conditions, Justice argued, domestic mergers might well create excessive market power.

This logic is accurate and admirable. If steel wants the financial shelter afforded by mergers, it must accept the public's right to buy steel abroad. If it wants the shelter of protectionist barriers, it cannot expect approval for anti-competitive mergers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Final Exam for Glenn?

The collapse of John Glenn's campaign this winter went far to help Gary Hart's challenge of Walter Mondale. But why did it happen? The candidate, Glenn partisans say, did not feel free to be himself. The hoopla surrounding release of the movie "The Right Stuff" made him so eager to prove he was something more than an astronaut that people lost sight of the qualities—courage, knowledge, discipline—that enabled him to achieve what he did. It left him in one debate snapping back at those who told him in his experience in space.

Now Mr. Glenn is campaigning in the South as a "red, white and blue" patriot and as someone "who has been to the future." He is still registering in the polls. Voters' preferences may well solidify, to a degree, in his column.

But the collapse of the Glenn campaign was due to more than mishandling of his space credentials. In the debates, he repeated canned answers on major issues. These may have represented his own thoughts rather than, as some

suggested, his advisers' directions, but his demeanor suggested that he lacks the suppleness of mind that people want in a president.

In the South today, advertisements for John Glenn proclaim that he is the only "moderate" left in the race. It is true that, on an ideological scale, many voters would come close to him. But they do not seem to vote according to these labels. Instead of going for the candidate who is consistently to the right of Walter Mondale, voters are choosing one who is to the right on some issues and to the left on others. And there has been no surge in turnout by independents, as Mr. Glenn had hoped.

The Glenn candidacy faces a difficult, and possibly final, test in the South. The results suggest that Mr. Glenn must show not just that he is right on a checklist of issues, but must also show that he has the stature and the bearing, the determination of purpose and the flexibility of tactics to be president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reconciliation in Poland?

Poland's Communist rulers must be feeling a lot more cheerful now that they have got through the worst of the winter without any really serious and violent disturbances. And they have even been provided with a bonus or two. One is a United Nations Human Rights Commission report suggesting that the lifting of martial law, the amnesty and the decline in the number of political prisoners have created a climate favoring national reconciliation. It even refers to General Jaruzelski's government

having generated a "spirit of moderation." The report is the result of a visit to Poland last month by Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, who, it must be said, took the opportunity to condemn abuses of human rights, including violations of trade union freedoms. It cannot be denied that there has been a dramatic fall in the number of Poles imprisoned for political reasons—some 280 compared with 1,500 last year. But it is nonsense for UN officials to be talking about reconciliation in Poland under the present regime.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Toward Agreement on Persia

LONDON — The main lines of the arrangement between Russia and Great Britain regarding Persia have been settled. In all probability the document will shortly be signed. The "Standard" says the representatives of the countries at Tehran will be asked to make joint representation to the Shah, but there will be no intervention of the two Powers. In the Commons Sir Edward Grey said that calm was maintained at Tehran, but that Tabriz was in a state of civil war and Isfahan was in the hands of the Bakhtiaris. Provisions were being made for the Persian Government to be able to make good on the Consulate due to the action of the Shah's troops.

1934: 12¢ Reclaimed From Admiral

WASHINGTON — The manner in which State Department accountants go over expense accounts was emphasized here when Victor Lenz, disbursing officer stationed at the American Embassy in Paris, was called on to pay \$5.50, representing an over-payment on the expense account of Admiral Richard H. Leigh when he attended the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. Lenz has called on the admiral to make good one item representing 12 cents, which the admiral charged on the basis that he reached Europe at 8:30 in the morning. He has been informed that the boat docked at 9 o'clock and that he was overpaid 12 cents, half an hour's allowance, of the \$6-a-day expense allowance granted delegates.

This Fright Has Been a Bad Counselor

By Frank Church

The writer was a Democratic senator from Idaho from 1936 to 1980 and chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979-80. This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The inability of the United States to come to terms with revolutionary change in the Third World has been a leitmotif of U.S. diplomacy for nearly 40 years. This failure has created America's biggest international problems in the postwar era.

The root of the problem is not, as many Americans persist in believing, the relentless spread of communism. It is our own difficulty in understanding that Third World revolutions are primarily nationalist, not communist. Nationalism, not capitalism or communism, is the dominant political force in the modern world.

Where a nationalist uprising was combined with a Marxist element of some kind or with violent revolutionary behavior, Americans have come unhinged. This happened most dramatically in the biggest tragedy of American diplomacy since World War II, Vietnam. But it has happened repeatedly in other countries as well, most recently in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Given the size and the seriousness of our failures to deal successfully with nationalist revolutions, you might think we would be busy trying to figure out why we have done so badly, and how we could do better in the future. But, on the contrary, we simply stick to discredited patterns of behavior, repeating the old errors as though they had never happened.

The latest example is the Kissinger commission's report painting events in Central America in ominously stark colors. The commission has said that in principle the United States can accept revolutionary situations but that in Nicaragua and El Salvador it cannot—because of Soviet and Cuban involvement.

But the sad fact is that the Soviets will always try to take advantage of revolutionary situations, as will the Cubans, particularly in the Western Hemisphere. To solve our problem we have to learn to adapt to revolutions even when communists are involved in them, or we will continue to repeat the errors of the last four decades.



Pure Thoughts Don't Suffice for a Foreign Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The middle essay in Daniel Patrick Moynihan's new book, "Loyalties," should be read by all Democrats. It especially should be read by Walter Mondale and Gary Hart. It explains much about why the last Democratic administration was the first Democratic administration in this century to be repudiated in a re-election bid.

On March 1, 1980, Jimmy Carter's United Nations ambassador voted in the Security Council for a vetoed anti-Israel resolution proclaiming Israel guilty of "flagrant violation" of the Fourth Geneva Convention. That convention is a codification of Nazi crimes in occupied territories, especially Poland. Israel is the only nation ever found guilty of violating it. In an editorial entitled "Joining the Jackals," The Washington Post described the vote as "the essential Carter."

Mr. Moynihan agrees: "The Carter people—some of them—left Washington convinced, and proclaiming, that defeat [in 1980] was brought on by unavailing incompetence at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations and the inability of the secretary of state to control the mission. What they did not proclaim and only dimly understood was that they themselves had put in place the ideas that helped bring them down."

The Carter administration adored the United Nations precisely because it is dominated by Third World nations which believe, as so many Car-

ter people did, that the United States is a defender of an intolerable status quo in the world. This adoration was one of the few constants in a rudderless administration.

On Dec. 15, 1980, as Mr. Carter and his people were packing, the General Assembly passed five anti-Israel and, in some cases, anti-Semitic

resolutions. One repudiated Resolution 242, which since 1967 has been the single international acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist. No U.S. official spoke on Israel's behalf.

Mr. Moynihan believes that the Carter policy of ostensible humility rested on a peculiar arrogance: the belief that the behavior of other nations is primarily responsive to U.S. behavior when it is morally beautiful. A few other Democrats feel as he does. New York's Mayor Edward Koch says that too many prominent Democrats have lost touch with the equivalent of Christian Science. If we think pure thoughts, the bad things will go away. Serious Democrats, Mr. Koch says, served on and endorsed the report of the Kissinger commission on Central America. It

called for much more economic aid, some more military aid and government efforts for human rights. But not one presidential candidate endorsed it, and most oppose it.

Mr. Koch asks: Do Democrats really think the insurgents in El Salvador would be more considerate of human rights than the democratically elected government that the insurgents are trying to overthrow?

Regarding Lebanon, Mr. Koch quotes the liberal New Republic: Democrats "set up a drumbeat of criticism that encouraged Syria to press its advantages at every turn." Democrats, he says, do not seem to understand that the United States "has some shrewd and brutal adversaries out there in the world, and that no matter how pious we are they won't leave us alone."

The New Republic notes that the Democratic candidates "have spent much of this campaign furnishing adversaries [of the United States] with lists of all the places in which the United States would not intervene if one of them were elected."

Neither Gary Hart nor Walter

class intransigently protect their privileges. Dis-sidence is considered subversive.

It is not surprising that those who wish to change these conditions resort to insurrection. They take their lead not from the American but from the French revolutionary tradition. In Hannah Arendt's phrase, the "passion of compassion" led the Robespierres of the time to terrible excesses in the name of justice for the masses.

The spectacle of violent, sometimes anarchic revolutionary activity combined with an obsessive fear that revolutions will fall prey to communism has led us to oppose radical change all over the Third World, even where it is abundantly clear that the existing order offers no real hope of improving the lives of the great majority. Thus, those who ought to be our allies—who are ready to fight for justice for the impoverished majority—find themselves, as revolutionaries, opposed not only to the ruling forces in their own societies but to the United States as well.

I am not arguing that revolutions are romantic or pleasant. History is full of examples, from France to Iran, of revolutions born in brutality and often accompanied by extended bloodbaths of vengeance and reprisal, and which ultimately produce just another form of authoritarianism to replace the old. But the fact that we may not like the revolutionary process or its results is, alas, not going to prevent revolutions from happening. On the other hand, the fact that revolutions are going to happen need not mean disaster for the United States. Our past failures do suggest a way we can adapt to revolutions without fighting them or sacrificing vital national interests.

Consider the case of Vietnam. Our overriding concern with "monolithic" communism led us grossly to misread the revolution in that country. Ignoring centuries of enmity between the Vietnamese and the Chinese, our leaders interpreted a possible victory for Ho Chi Minh's forces as a victory for international communism.

The war against the French and then the war among the Vietnamese became in our eyes a proxy war by China and the Soviet Union even after those two powers had split, destroying the myth of "monolithic" communism. Indochina, in the new American demography, was seen as the first in a series of falling dominoes.

Vietnam did fall to the communists, but only two dominoes followed—Laos and Cambodia. Both of which we had roped into the war. Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia continue to exist on their own terms. China, for whom Hanoi was supposed to be a proxy, is now engaged in armed skirmishes against Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the United States, having been compelled to abandon the delusion of containing the giant of Asia behind a flimsy network of puppet governments stretched thinly across her vast frontiers, has at last shown the good sense to make friends with China. American influence, far from collapsing, has drawn strength from this sensible new policy, and has been rising ever since. As for communism taking over, it is already a waning force. The thriving economies are capitalist: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore. You don't hear Asians describing communism as the wave of the future.

The Washington Post.

Many Democrats seem to regard foreign policy as an arena for striking ineffectual moral poses.

Mondale nor John Glenn seems willing to clearly affirm the proposition on which U.S. policy has rested for nearly 40 years: that the United States would respond to a Soviet attack on Europe as if it were an attack on U.S. territory. The New Republic notes that no Soviet or allied leader could listen to the Democrats failing to affirm traditional policy and believe that "the psychological basis of America's deterrent will be firmer if a Democrat is elected."

Mr. Hart has been especially extreme, assuring adversaries that no U.S. soldier will be put ashore in the Gulf region, no matter what, and calling for an end to U.S. military aid to El Salvador, which would mean a swift communist conquest.

Mr. Hart has sought to blur his McGovernite past and perhaps his McGovernite present by advocating "reforms" for a "leaner" military. But what would be the use of leaner if his foreign policy would allow no role for military power?

"I fear," writes Mr. Moynihan, "that so long as the ideas underlying the Carter administration's UN policy are dominant within the Democratic Party, Democrats will be out of power—and rightly so."

The evidence of the campaign so far is that whoever the Democrats nominate will, like Mr. Carter, regard foreign policy as an arena for striking ineffectual moral poses.

The Washington Post.

A Surplus Of Farmers In Europe

By Rupert Pennant-Rea

LONDON — When French farmers recently kidnapped two British truck drivers near Paris, the abduction dramatized a problem nagging the European Community, which was created to bring peace and harmony to Western Europe.

The trucks were transporting lamb and pork from Britain to France. The Community has a common agricultural policy that sets prices, but French farmers consider imports of food to be a threat to their livelihood.

So, despite the protection they get under the policy, they hijacked the British vehicles and donated the meat, worth about \$28,000, to charity. They bought drinks for the drivers, just to show there was nothing personal in their action.

Such incidents, which occur periodically, not only underline the fragility of the Community. The agricultural policy itself is a source of tension between Western Europe and the United States, which feels that its predominance in the international food trade is being jeopardized.

In simple terms, the Community guarantees a fixed price for all crops grown by farmers in its member countries, no matter how much they produce. The prices are high enough to assure a decent living for the most inefficient farmers, who are French. Successful farmers find it hugely profitable to grow more than they can ever sell, since the Community is committed to buying their surplus. Thus Western Europe is glutted by mountains of butter, lakes of wine and piles of other commodities.

Occasional attempts are made to cut prices to enable the law of supply and demand to function. French farmers then object; they have even driven flocks of sheep into the center of Paris to protest. So the surplus mount, leaving the Community no choice but to export them. This brings the Europeans into competition with the United States, the world's largest agricultural exporter.

The Americans are not opposed to free trade, but they complain quite justifiably that the Community sells food abroad at prices far below production costs, with the difference covered by European taxpayers. The subsidies to farmers have made Europe a big food exporter. Its share of world food sales, mostly to developing countries, has risen from 8 percent in 1976 to 18 percent last year.

The Reagan administration, by way of reprisal, has also taken to subsidizing agricultural exports. Last year it underwrote the sale of a million tons of flour to Egypt.

The Europeans retaliated by offering subsidized wheat to China, thus escalating the trade war.

Unless Europe's policy is reformed the friction will increase. The European dairy surplus is expected to double in the next five years, and the wine lake will expand to the size of a sea. Intense rivalry with the United States for markets is inevitable.

Steel exports have also been the subject of contention. The Europeans have been pushing their exports into the United States. A prospect of duties on European steel entering the United States has provoked an outcry from the Europeans. The Americans retort that the Europeans are compromising free trade through their system of grants to inefficient firms.

In theory the row now on to be resolved by the supreme court of international trade, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But GATT can only be called in at the request of the parties involved. So far the United States and the European Community apparently prefer to go on squabbling in their own manner, without outside intervention.

The prospect is, too, that French farmers will continue to vent their anger on British truck drivers and other European rivals, demonstrating in the process that Western Europe has yet to attain cohesion.

The writer, a specialist on economic issues, contributed this comment to the International Writers Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About a Photograph

I am writing to express my regret over your use on Feb. 21 of a photograph of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone nodding off during Diet deliberations. As a regular reader of the International Herald Tribune, I was surprised to see the photograph carried on the top of the front page, and that without any accompanying article. I found this highly improper. Also, this photograph gives the impression that Mr. Nakasone makes light of Diet deliberations, which is certainly not the case. I assure you that the prime minister is fully devoted to his duties in the Diet.

SHIRO AMAYE,
Director,
Foreign Press Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

The Public in a Republic

A word about your Feb. 29 report on the Oxford debate between E.P. Thompson and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

When the United States makes its policy to support brutal totalitarian regimes, there are only a few possible conclusions to be drawn, and none are at all flattering. Either the public does not know what the government is doing in its name, or it knows and does not care, or it knows and supports the policy.

Having lived in the United States nearly all of my life, I know, as most informed Americans know, that the reasons a brutal policy is tolerated are a combination of all three—but very largely due to the first.

There is only a very tenuous connection between the public's will on

some political issues and the policy of the government. An administration comes into office not intending to sample the public's opinions on a variety of matters. It comes into office full of its own intentions as to what to do. If these policies happen to clash with what most of the public would prefer, then the policies are carried out just the same.

Only by the greatest stretch of the imagination can one claim that U.S. government policy closely reflects the public's views. It does sometimes—that is a coincidence, a fluke. And if the policy in question is despicable and the public supports it, then you haven't excused the policy—you've indicted the American public.

GRAHAM BETTS,
London.

Not Quite the Real Thing

The pink-stripe robe worn by Roy George in the photograph disgracing the back page of your Feb. 24 edition resembles the highly stylized attire of famous Japanese female entertainers referred to as "geisha regalia" in the caption—as the knowledge of higher mathematics of an assistant teacher in a one-room schoolhouse does Einstein's.

RUDOLF VOLL,
Hong Kong.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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مكتبة الأصيل

NYSE Most Actives

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| AT&T | 1,234,567 | 28.50 | 28.25 | 28.37 | +0.12 |
| IBM | 987,654 | 115.00 | 114.50 | 114.75 | +0.25 |
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| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Indus | 1,145.00 | 1,147.25 | 1,132.50 | 1,137.75 | -12.25 |
| Trans | 491.00 | 491.50 | 487.25 | 487.75 | -3.75 |
| Comp | 482.00 | 482.50 | 477.25 | 477.75 | -4.75 |

NYSE Index

| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| NYSE | 2,845.00 | 2,847.50 | 2,832.50 | 2,837.75 | -7.25 |
| Comp | 1,145.00 | 1,147.25 | 1,132.50 | 1,137.75 | -12.25 |
| Trans | 491.00 | 491.50 | 487.25 | 487.75 | -3.75 |

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 73,179,000
Prev. 4 p.m. 73,038,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 75,872,710

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| AMEX | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| AMEX | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NASDAQ Index

| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| NASDAQ | 1,234.00 | 1,236.50 | 1,222.50 | 1,227.75 | -11.25 |
| Indus | 491.00 | 491.50 | 487.25 | 487.75 | -3.75 |
| Trans | 250.00 | 250.50 | 247.25 | 247.75 | -2.75 |

AMEX Most Actives

| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| AMEX | 1,234,567 | 28.50 | 28.25 | 28.37 | +0.12 |
| AMEX | 987,654 | 115.00 | 114.50 | 114.75 | +0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Drops in Slow Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, winding up its worst week in a month, skidded Friday in slow trading on investor fears that the strong U.S. economy and budget deficit will push interest rates higher.

Late buying indicated speculation on possible takeovers in the oil sector has not died out. But banking stocks were battered by concerns that foreign loan problems would cut earnings.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 3.46 Thursday, dropped 7.33 to 1,137.75, not far from its Feb. 22 low of 1,134.21. The Dow fell 31.72 for the week overall, the worst setback since it lost 36.33 the period ended Feb. 10.

Declines topped advances 946-600 among the 1,947 issues traded.

Because of a snowstorm in New York and general investor uncertainty, Big Board volume fell to 73.2 million shares from the 80.6 million traded Thursday.

"This session showed a case of interest-rate jitters," said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. "The strong economy raised fears inflation will be rekindled because there will be more money in the hands of consumers to spend more freely."

The government's report that the February unemployment rate dropped to a 28-month low of 7.8 percent and employment surged triggered fears the Federal Reserve might have to tighten credit.

"The basic commodity of the market is in place. The values are there," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "Stocks are cheap. But as long as you have high interest rates and chances of them going up, then nobody's going to buy."

Gulf Oil was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1 1/2 to 65 1/2. Gulf and California Standard plan to lobby Congress to exclude their proposed \$13.4-billion merger from any anti-takeover legislation. Social added 1/4 to 34 1/4.

Mesa Petroleum fell 1/4 to 16 1/2. Mesa extended its withdrawal rights period for Gulf stock by 10 days.

Superior Oil, mentioned frequently in takeover speculation, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 39 1/4. Freepoint-McMoran, also considered a takeover target, rose 1/4 to 25 1/4.

AT&T, which lost a 5 1/2-year-old antitrust suit to Diversified Industries, was second on the list, off 1/4 to 17. Diversified rose 1 to 6 1/4.

IBM, which boosted its stake in Intel to 18.8 percent, surrendered 1/4 to 108 in active trading. Manufacturers Hanover lost 1/4 to 36 1/4. J.P. Morgan fell 1/4 to 69 1/4. Citicorp 1 1/4 to 33 1/4 and Chase Manhattan 1 1/4 to 49 1/4. A published report said the banks face first-quarter charges because of Argentina's loan-repayment problem.

Standard & Poors Index

| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Standard & Poors | 1,234.00 | 1,236.50 | 1,222.50 | 1,227.75 | -11.25 |
| Indus | 491.00 | 491.50 | 487.25 | 487.75 | -3.75 |
| Trans | 250.00 | 250.50 | 247.25 | 247.75 | -2.75 |

Dow Jones Bond Averages

| Index | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|----------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dow Jones Bond | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| Dow Jones Bond | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

Ambrosiano Pact Said Weeks Away

Rome

ROME — A final agreement to settle the debts of the failed Banco Ambrosiano is still two or three weeks away despite broad agreement on its terms, Italian monetary officials said Friday.

A crucial part of the agreement is a \$250-million payment by the Vatican bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, to liquidators of the banking group.

Roman Catholic church sources confirmed this week that the Vatican bank had offered to make the payment in three installments and Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia said he had expected a formal accord to have been signed Thursday.

But the officials said there would be no signature before all details of a proposed overall settlement, agreed in Geneva last month, had received final approval from the Bank of Italy.

"There are no substantial problems but talks are still going on to sort out a complex mass of legal issues," one central bank official said.

Because the proposed \$625-million overall settlement involves so many banks under different national jurisdictions, some weeks are still needed to tie up all the legal and technical loose ends, the officials said.

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |

NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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NYSE Diaries

| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| NYSE | 100.00 | 100.50 | 99.50 | 99.75 | -0.25 |
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|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
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|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
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| Symbol | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
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هكزنم للأصل

Canadian Ruling Clears Way for Oilfield Work

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld federal claims that it owned all mineral rights to the offshore Hibernia oilfield, rejecting Newfoundland's claim that it owned the rights by virtue of its status as an independent nation.

The decision by Canada's highest court clears the way for several oil companies to begin development of what has been hailed as the largest oil discovery anywhere in the world in the last decade. The Canadian government estimated earlier this year that the field, which lies about 200 miles (324 kilometers) southeast of St. John's, and the area surrounding it, hold some 13 billion barrels of recoverable, high-grade crude.

In contrast, the North Slope of Alaska contained less than 10 billion barrels of proven reserves when exploitation began in the mid-1970s.

Thursday's unanimous court decision also marked a major victory for Ottawa in its continuing campaign to exert greater federal control over Canada's fractious provinces. Six of the 10 provinces supported Newfoundland's fight with Ottawa.

Newfoundland's principal goal in contesting ownership of the field had always been control over development rather than the question

of revenues. This is because, under Canada's system of equalizing incomes from province to province, large payments would come from Ottawa in any case.

Since Hibernia's oil is unlikely to begin flowing for another 10 years, more control would mean more ability to influence the pace and manner of development of the field, thus generating the maximum possible economic development of Newfoundland, according to provincial officials. In particular, they want to use oil as a basis for developing such renewable industries as fishing.

Significantly, Hibernia is the only major oilfield to have been discovered in several years of drilling in several areas off the East Coast of both Canada and the United States.

The companies involved in Hibernia are Mobil Oil of Canada Ltd., the leader, Gulf Canada Resources, Chevron Standard Ltd., Petro-Canada, the national oil company, and Columbia Gas Development of Canada — have been awaiting an end to the squabble to begin development of what is seen as a \$10-billion project.

A Mobil spokesman said Thursday that the companies would now have more "confidence" in putting production equipment in the field. The companies must submit an environmental assessment plan this

year, and a development plan by mid-1985.

Newfoundland argued that Hibernia is the solution to the province's high unemployment, the highest in Canada, at 19 percent.

Provincial officials have also rejected suggestions the province is trying to appropriate resources rightfully belonging to all Canadians. "It is greedy to wish to have the opportunity to make a positive economic contribution to Canada," A. Brian Peckford, Newfoundland's premier, asked Thursday.

Newfoundland appealed to the federal Supreme Court after losing its case in the provincial supreme court. The province argued that as it joined Canada in 1949 as an independent country and brought much broader rights to the confederation than did other provinces that never had such status, rights over offshore minerals given other provinces in 1930 should apply to its resources offshore.

The high court rejected this on the basis that offshore rights are a matter of national sovereignty.

Investing Shift Pressures Fed

(Continued from Page 7)
money tight. If it does, the economy could lose momentum, as it did in 1979 and 1980, helping to bring on recession and President Jimmy Carter's defeat. If it does not hold

tight and inflation begins to climb, interest rates may rise still higher with even worse effects on the economy and on Mr. Reagan's electoral prospects.

Right now the economy is moving ahead strongly, and its momentum seems likely to carry through until November. As Morris Cohen, an economic consultant, observes, the immediate problem is not that the Fed's restraint will halt the expansion and cause a recession, but rather that a boom, powered by the huge deficit, will drive the economy out of control. That is Wall Street's fear, as it marks down the prices of stocks and bonds.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lloyds Bank Says Profit Rose By 27% in 1983

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC, Britain's fourth-largest bank, reported Friday that its 1983 profit rebounded sharply from 1982's depressed level. Pretax profit grew 27 percent last year to \$419 million (\$616 million). In 1982, pretax profit sank 18 percent. After-tax profit in 1983 increased 14 percent to \$284 million.

The figures topped most forecasts, and Lloyds shares jumped 17 pence to close on the London Stock Exchange at 614 pence.

Lloyds, which has lent heavily in Latin America, set aside \$219 million to cover bad and doubtful debts. That level was unchanged from 1982's provisions, which were up 150 percent from 1981.

The international division's contribution to pretax profit climbed 45 percent of the total from 41 percent in 1982. The bank's gross dividend rises to 25.5 pence a share from 1982's 20.9 pence. Total assets grew 12 percent to \$38 billion.

Gannett May Bid For U.S. News

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Gannett Co., publisher of the national daily newspaper USA Today, is considering making a bid for U.S. News & World Report magazine, Gannett's chairman said.

Allen H. Neuharth, Gannett's chairman, president and chief executive officer, said Thursday that his company, based in Rochester, N.Y., is "very interested" in U.S. News. But he said no decision had been made on whether to proceed with an offer for the weekly news magazine.

In February, U.S. News authorized its investment banker, Morgan Stanley & Co., to solicit "indications of interest" from potential buyers. The Washington-based, second-largest publication disclosed in December it had received a takeover bid, but the party has not been identified.

Fabergé's New Owner to Shed Its Film, Cosmetics Interests

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fabergé Inc., the cosmetics company acquired in January by McGregor Corp. for \$168.6 million, will sell its interest in a cancer-detecting device, shed many of its cosmetics brands and get out of the movie business, said Daniel J. Manella, chairman of McGregor.

Mr. Manella, who became chairman, president and chief executive officer of Fabergé this week, said he plans to make Fabergé as profitable as McGregor, which expects a 45-percent increase this year from the \$7.1 million it earned from continuing operations a year ago. At the same time, it expects revenue to rise about 9 percent in 1984, from \$153.5 million a year earlier.

McGregor makes men's, women's and children's apparel and is 53.5-percent owned by Rapid-American Corp. The privately held Rapid-American also operates

Financial Corp. Buys Amex Stake

By Karen W. Aronson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Financial Corp. of America, a West Coast financial-services company that owns the largest U.S. thrift institution, has confirmed that it now holds about 4.9 percent — or about 10 million shares — of the common stock outstanding of American Express Co. Financial Corp. said that the shares were for investment purposes only.

"Any suggestion that we intend to acquire American Express is the furthest thing from the truth," Charles W. Knapp, chairman and chief executive, said Thursday. "It would be impractical, it couldn't be done and we haven't even thought of it."

Financial, although fast-growing and profitable, is much smaller than American Express. The company last year earned a record \$172.5 million on revenue of \$1.8 billion. Its \$22.7 billion in assets include \$22.5 billion belonging to its subsidiary, American Savings & Loan Association, which bills itself as the nation's most profitable thrift unit.

American Express, with assets of \$44 billion, last year earned \$514.7 million on revenue of \$9.77 billion. American Express shares closed Thursday at \$29.625, up 62½ cents. Financial's stock closed at \$16.75, also up 62½ cents. Both stocks are traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

American Express said that it was aware of Financial Corp.'s 4.9 percent holdings, and noted that Financial had agreed in writing that it would not acquire more shares without the consent of the American Express board. "American Express indicated that it has no intention of acquiring in any further purchases by Financial Corp. of America," the statement added.

Mr. Knapp said the average price paid for the shares was probably close to the current market price, which would put the total purchase near \$300 million.

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